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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORTAGE ON NORTH'S KUMGANGSAN DAM PROJECT

Suspend Dam Construction

SK290323 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Nov 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Inter-Korea Talks on Dam"]

[Text] The Republic of Korea yesterday renewed its call on North Korea to suspend construction of the so-called Kumgangsan Dam, which poses a serious security threat to the South, while making an offer to hold inter-Korea talks to discuss how resources of rivers flowing through both the South and North can be exploited for peaceful purposes.

Construction Minister Yi Kyu-hyo, in a statement addressed to North Korea, noted that the North has aggravated the situation on the Korean peninsula and caused public anger in the South, as it showed no sincerity toward Seoul's repeated requests to discontinue the construction project of the Kumgangsan Dam.

Instead, North Korea has made unacceptable contentions, in which it argued that the dam construction just north of the truce line would not cause an inconvenience or damage to the South, the statement said.

In proposing the talks to discuss the dam controversy and other related issues between both parts of the divided country in a peaceful formula, the construction minister specifically suggested that each delegation be composed of seven members with a minister-level official as chief delegate, and that the proposed meeting be held at Panmunjom on 10 December.

As was stressed in the statement, it would be only natural for the South and North to discuss the question of the use of rivers flowing through both parts of the country. What is more, it would be in accord with national aspirations among the homogeneous Korean people and would contribute to peaceful unification if Seoul and Pyongyang come to agree on the peaceful uses of land.

Besides, it is an accepted international practice for countries concerned to cooperate in the utilization and development of "rivers in common." Then, it is most logical that the two halves of Korea view of the fact that both parts belong to one nation.

Earlier in the week a group of South Korean academicians proposed the formation of a joint research team between Seoul and Pyongyang to minimize damage to both sides that could result from North Korea's construction of a mammoth reservoir on an upper tributary of the Han River.

The proposal made by members of 15 academic groups was to have an academic joint organization set up to manage rivers that flow through both the South and North.

On this occasion, the North Koreans are once again urged to come to their senses and discard their scheme to unilaterally push through the dam construction, which could lead to enormous and wasteful consumption of the national resources of both sides.

Academicians Propose Joint S-N Research

SK270328 Seoul YONHAP in English 0320 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, 27 November (YONHAP)--A group of South Korean academicians Thursday proposed that Seoul and Pyongyang form a joint research team to minimize damages to both sides resulting from North Korea's construction of a mammoth dam on an upper tributary of the Han River.

In a joint statement issued in response to North Korea's dam project, members of 15 academic groups, including the Korea Society of Civil Engineers, proposed that Seoul and Pyongyang set up a joint organization to manage rivers that flow through both South and North Korea.

North Korea has begun construction on a large dam at the foot of Mt Kumgang, just 10 kilometers north of the Demilitarized Zone separating the two Koreas and about 150 kilometers northeast of Seoul.

South Korea believes that North Korea could use the dam, which would have a storage capacity of 20 billion tons of water, as a weapon for waging a horrible "water offensive" against the South. If Pyongyang were to release the stored water abruptly, it would create powerful torrents that would flood the central region of South Korea, including the metropolitan Seoul area.

Seoul has repeatedly urged Pyongyang to discontinue the dam project but has not so far gotten any response on the matter from the communist regime.

The statement said that the joint research team should conduct a survey to determine the suitability of the natural surroundings for construction of the Mt Kumgang Dam, the dam's economic prospects, safety problems and environmental impact.

In addition, the academicians urged North Korea to immediately halt work on the dam project to allow a joint research team to carry out research of the project.

If the main purpose of the dam is to generate electricity, as Pyongyang asserts, the statement continued, it should have selected a more favorable location such as the Yonghung River.

If North Korea goes ahead with the dam project, the academicians said, they are "ready to provide North Korea with South Korea's excellent dam construction technology, which has already reached the top standards in the world."

South Korean technology would ensure safety in the design, construction and management of the North Korean dam, they added.

The statement said that the establishment of an organization to jointly manage the rivers commonly owned by South and North Korea would promote the peaceful use, as well as the effective development and management, of the rivers.

The academic societies expressed deep concern about possible ecological damage that the Mt Kumgang Dam construction project could cause. They proposed that the two Koreas request that international organizations serve as mediators in the formation of a joint research team to study and evaluate independently the possible effects of the dam construction project.

Meanwhile, the 15 societies recommended that the South Korean government make great efforts to persuade Pyongyang to accept their proposal through channels created by inter-Korean dialogue.

Seoul announced earlier that it has decided to build a "peace dam" to counterbalance the Mt Kumgang Dam and to guarantee the security of South Korea if North Korea decides to use the dam as a water weapon.

The announcement came after the government repeatedly urged North Korea to halt the dam project.

Nevertheless, the South Korean government said that Seoul is "ready to earnestly discuss with Pyongyang all issues involved in the utilization of the resources of the rivers flowing through both South and North Korea."

Since the end of the Second World War, the Korean peninsula has been divided into two halves--a Democratic Republic in the South and a Communist Regime in the North. The two Koreas are still in a state of confrontation, with massive military forces gathered on both sides of the Demilitarized Zone separating South and North Korea.

ROK Editorial Warns of Peril

SK220010 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 22 Nov 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Peril of Kumgang Dam"]

[Text] It is wrong for a country to conceive and undertake a project that could endanger the lives of millions of people. It is unthinkable for that country to persist in it coldbloodedly as is the case with North Korea

building a dam in the valley of Kumgangsan just north of the Korean demarcation line.

Thus the Seoul government has every right to renew its demand for an immediate stop to the construction of the threatening dam for which the Communist regime of Pyongyang mobilized its servicemen in great strength. The warning and request against the malicious scheme were made again yesterday to drive home to its contrivers its irrelevance and illegitimacy.

In his statement, Minister of Culture and Information Yi Ung-hui revealed that North Koreans have been pushing ahead with building the Kumgangsan valley power plant in secret in defiance of public condemnation of the project.

Apparently cowered by our just demand and widespread criticism from abroad, the North Korean authorities have temporarily shied away from broaching the subject. The deliberate silence, soon followed by a disinformation maneuver regarding the "death" of Kim Il-song, proved to be part of Pyongyang's unfolding psychological warfare aimed at materializing the dam project.

As has been pointed out by many students of international law and diplomatic historians, for one country to appropriate the use or to attempt the abuse of a river flowing through two or more countries without mutual consultation and prior consent, it is a flagrant violation of the law of nations and related international practices.

The latest case of the pollution of the Rhine being taken up by its many border countries to work out an amicable and equitable settlement offers a timely example of how we should go about questions involving sensitive common assets of nations and humanity which should be shared by and benefit all parties concerned.

The ulterior-motive of Kim Il-song in initiating the dam is obvious. Far removed from ordinary economic and technical feasibility and utility, the massive reservoir is designed to harass and menace South Korea through reduced flow of water down the northern Han River and a possible deluge of the metropolitan area of Seoul and its environs.

Continuation of the Kumgangsan Dam construction and inevitable countermeasures to be taken by Seoul to cope with the threat are sure to result in a serious drain on the resources of both parts of the peninsula, while heightening tension and undermining the foundation of regional stability and peace.

From political, legal and humanitarian standpoints, North Korea must halt the dam's construction immediately. For our part, we should bring all our domestic resources and international pressures to bear upon the sinister project for the sake of protecting our economic, security and ecological interests. Mutual attrition of no use for both sides can be avoided if Pyongyang heeds these repeated calls for a stop.

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CSO: 4100/062

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

NORTH TO PRODUCE BOMBS--Minister of National Defense Yi Ki-paek said yesterday North Korea would be able to produce atomic bombs in a few years. In testimony before the National Assembly Defense Committee, Yi said North Korea is trying to acquire advanced nuclear technology by sending scientists and experts to China and the Soviet Union. He predicted, however, that it would be difficult for Pyongyang to develop nuclear weapons without technical assistance from its two major Communist allies. Noting that North Korea signed a nuclear cooperation treaty with the Soviet Union in 1959, the defense minister said the North is now nearly completing its second atomic power plant whose construction started in 1980. The Assembly also convened the Agriculture-Fisheries, Transportation-Communications and Health-Social Affairs committees to act on legislative and other bills. The scheduled Legislative-Judiciary, Home Affairs and Finance committees were canceled over disputes between ruling and opposition parties over committee operation schedule. In the meantime, the Budget Settlement Committee continued deliberations on the government budget bill for next year. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Nov 86 p 1 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/062

OLYMPIC GAMES

RESULTS OF SURVEY ON SUCCESS OF ASIAN GAMES

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Oct 86 p 8

[Article by Yun Tuk-hon, reporter: "'86 Game Is Evaluated Affirmatively by Middle Class Circles and Critically by Youth Circles; An Opinion Survey by the Sports Science Research Institute of the Koryo University"]

[Text] [The survey] revealed that most citizens thought that "the Seoul Asian Games were successful" and that "the 1988 Olympic Games would be even more successful."

And, as for the degree of affirmativeness, it was indicated, it is higher in [the responses from] those in their thirties and forties and middle class circles. According to the results of a survey made immediately after the closing of the games by the Sports Science Research Institute, Koryo University, (director: Son Pyong-ki), of 3,428 Seoul citizens in their teens or older, responses evaluating the games as successful were 70.8 percent of the total, and those responses predicting the [forthcoming] Olympic Games would be successful were 84.4 percent.

Those citizens who evaluated the '86 Asian Games as successful cited the reasons for the success as follows, in descending order: the people's cooperation and responses; achievements in the games; facilities of the games and preparations; and the operation of the games. Those citizens who evaluated the games as a "failure" were 3.9 percent of the total; and most of them pointed out that the cause for failure was that the games "were exceedingly luxurious."

Regarding whether or not the Asian Games were successful, the evaluation made by students in their twenties was the lowest, whereas government employees gave especially affirmative evaluations.

Regarding whether or not the 1988 Olympic Games would be successful, too, the prospects as evaluated by students in their twenties was the lowest. Their reasons for this evaluation were "the domestic political and economic circumstances."

In this survey, 76.1 percent of those polled said that the Asian Games served as an opportunity to improve the international prestige of the ROK; and 66.9

percent said that [the Korean] traditional culture was given worldwide exposure [through the games]. As for the consciousness level of the people, although there were differences in poll results by items of consciousness ([such as] traffic rule observation, kindness to others, public morality, and the spirit of service to others, etc.), more than a half of those polled said that the consciousness level of the people was improved through the Asian Games.

In response to the questions regarding gains and losses resulting from the "Asian" Games, many cited, as gains, the enhancement of national prestige and the self-confidence of the nation. The losses cited included economic loss and [the negative effect on] the self-prestige caused by excessive kindness.

This survey was conducted over 3 days starting from 5 October 1986, the closing day of the Asian Games. Survey questionnaire sheets were distributed to 5,000 citizens of Seoul and 4,050 were returned. Valid questionnaires stood at 3,428, and these were used in compiling statistical data for this survey.

The questionnaire included 31 questions which may be divided into the following five categories: 1) interests and responses; 2) evaluation; 3) the improvement of international prestige and publicity information; 4) the level of consciousness of citizens; and 5) questions regarding the 1988 Olympic Games.

The evaluation regarding whether or not the Asian Games were successful: 70.8 percent of the citizens [who responded] said that the games were successful; 19.0 percent said: "Just so, so"; 3.9 percent said that the games were a failure; and 6.2 percent said: "I do not know."

By age levels, 76 to 78.4 percent of those polled in the 30 to 60 age bracket said that the games were successful--a similar percentage to the overall percentage; and only 56.8 percent of those polled in the 20 to 30 age bracket said that the games were successful.

By occupation, 80.2 percent of polled government employees (including government employees in the field of education) said that the games were successful; whereas only 56.3 percent of polled students (high school and college and university students) evaluated the games as a success.

Reasons for citing the games as successful were as follows: national cooperation and responses (32.0 percent); achievements in the games (18.3 percent); facilities of the games and preparations (14.8 percent); and the operation of the games (14.5 percent). Reasons for citing the games as a failure were as follows: because the games were excessively luxurious (50.2 percent); and unfair refereeing (16.6 percent).

The evaluation made regarding the improvement of the ROK's prestige through the Asian Games as a whole: 76.1 percent of those polled said that it was improved; 17 percent said: "Just so, so"; and 6.9 percent said: "I do not know."

As for statistics taken according to living standards of those polled, 77.5 percent of middle-class respondents evaluated the games affirmatively--which is higher than the percentage of low income class respondents (67.0 percent).

As for views regarding publicity and information about the traditional culture, 68 percent of those polled said: "widely publicized"; 24.6 percent said: "Just so, so"; and 7.4 percent said: "I do not know."

In the 30 to 60 age group 72.3 to 74.6 percent of the respondents said that [the traditional culture was] publicized widely, whereas 58.4 percent--which is smaller than that of the age level cited above by more than 10 percent--of respondents in their twenties said that the traditional culture was publicized widely; and 29 percent of this group said: "Just so, so."

Gains and losses made through the Asian Games are as follows: as for gains: the enhancement of national prestige and the improvement of international standing [of the ROK] were the highest at 51.4 percent; national self-confidence and pride occupied 14 percent; publicity and information about traditional culture and art (12.4 percent); national harmony (12.2 percent); and others. As for losses: 78 percent of respondents cited economic loss (wasting national resources); and excessive kindness (11 percent) came next.

Views regarding the domestic publicity staged prior to the opening of the Asian Games: 45.2 percent of respondents said that it was excessive, whereas 40.2 percent said that it was appropriate.

Whether or not respondents saw the opening ceremony: 79.2 percent said that they saw the ceremony; and 96.1 percent of those saw it on the television. As for those who did not see the ceremony: 51.7 percent said: "because they were busy"; and 21.5 percent said: "because of indifference."

As for those citizens who saw the opening ceremony, 72.5 percent of them said that the behavior of spectators was "good"; and 76.4 percent said that the attitude of spectators was "good"; whereas, 61.1 percent of respondents said that public activities were "good" and 52.9 percent said that the proceeding were "good."

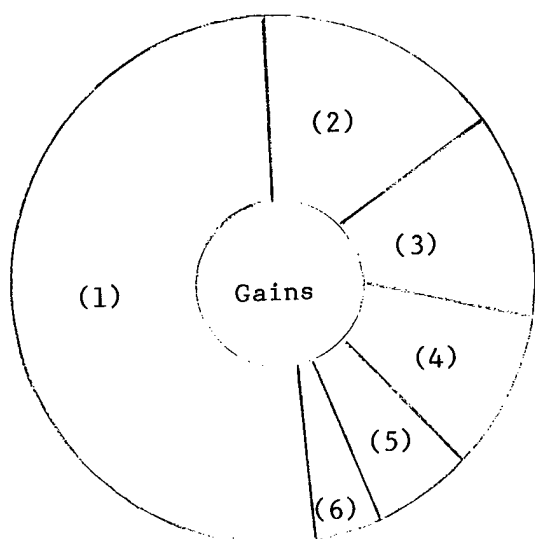
Actual attendance as the games: 32.1 percent of those polled visited the game sites. Percentages by game site were as follows: field and track events (15.4 percent); basketball (15.1 percent); and soccer games (10.5 percent).

By occupation, students were the highest in number among spectators; and teachers and government employees were the next highest in number (101 among the 225 who responded to the question).

By living standards, 43.9 percent of high income class respondents saw the games; the middle class 32.4 percent; and the low income class 21.2 percent.

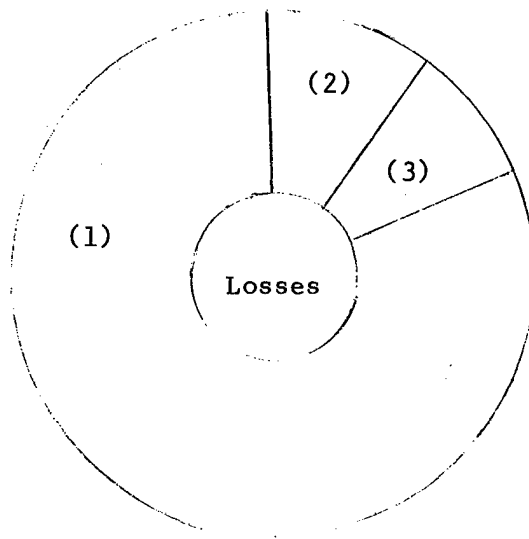
Among those polled who saw the games by themselves, 88.7 percent of them said that facilities of game sites were "good"; only 39.8 percent of them said that

Gains and Losses Made Through the Asian Games



Key:

1. Enhancement of national prestige (improvement of prestige: 51.4 percent
2. National self-confidence (pride): 14 percent
3. Publicity of traditional culture and arts: 12.4 percent
4. National harmony (unity): 12.2 percent
5. Others: 7.3 percent
6. Improvement of international friendship: 2.7 percent



Key:

1. Waste of national resources (overall loss): 78 percent
2. Loss of self-prestige (excessive kindness): 11 percent
3. Others: 11 percent

the refereeing was "satisfactory"; and only 51.6 percent of them said that the proceedings of the games were "satisfactory."

As for reasons for the failure to see the games, 44.9 percent said: "because it was possible to watch the games on television"; and 40.8 percent said: "because they were too busy."

The degree of satisfaction regarding achievements made by the ROK players: 87.6 percent said: "satisfactory"; 8.7 percent said: "Just so, so"; and 2.9 percent said: "unsatisfactory."

The higher the respondents age, the higher the degree of satisfaction. In the thirties age group 88.5 percent of those polled and 97.0 percent in the sixties age group expressed satisfaction in their responses. In this case, too, the degree of satisfaction on the part of those in the twenties age group was only 81.8 percent.

By living standards, the degree of satisfaction on the part of the middle class respondents was 88.8 percent; the high income class (84.0 percent); and the low income class (80.3 percent).

The means of transportation to and from the game sites: 47 percent of respondents said that they used the subway. Next were those who used busses--17.9 percent; 14.2 percent used their own cars; and 12.5 percent used taxis.

Changes in the consciousness level of citizens that came after the games: 57.6 percent of those polled said that traffic conditions were improved; and the improvement in overall consciousness was cited in general.

Improvement was cited regarding the following matters: adhering to order--65 percent; kindness--68.4 percent; consciousness about keeping the environment clean--62.5 percent; public morality--56.5 percent; the spirit of serving others--66.6 percent. In particular, regarding interest in sports, 93.5 percent of those polled said that their interest was increased.

Prospects for the 1988 Olympic Games: 84.4 percent of respondents said that the games would be successful; and 15.6 percent viewed the games negatively.

By age level, 85.2 to 90.4 percent of those polled ranging from the thirties to the sixties showed affirmative views; 73.3 percent of respondents in their twenties said that the games would be successful. By occupation, the percentage of affirmative answers on the part of students (74.6 percent) was the lowest.

Reasons given by those polled for giving negative views were as follows: domestic political and economic circumstances (73.7 percent); and North Korea's obstructive operations (18 percent). In particular, 83.6 percent of those in their twenties and 79.3 percent of student respondents cited domestic political and economic circumstances as reasons for their negative views. On the other hand, in the case of respondents in their forties and above, 66.6 percent of them cited domestic political and economic circumstances and 20 percent cited North Korea's obstructive operations--showing some contrasts.

Things that should be taken care of in preparation for the 1988 Olympic Games: public order and morality--38.5 percent; the establishment of independent self-prestige--22.0 percent--these were the highest. Others suggested include the following: the spirit of serving others (8.4 percent); overall development of the society (8.1 percent); improving the capability of speaking foreign languages (5.5 percent); the consciousness about sports (5.5 percent); traffic conveniences (1.9 percent); the improvement of restaurants (1.4 percent); and the establishment of business morality (1.3 percent).

Evaluation of Asian Games Regarding Whether or Not
They Were Successful, By Age Level
(figures in parentheses indicate percentages)

Age Responses	10's	20's	30's	40's	50's	60's	Total
Successful	422 (62.1)	263 (56.8)	234 (76.0)	956 (77.0)	331 (78.4)	40 (76.9)	2,245 (70.9)
Just so, so	181 (26.6)	103 (22.2)	45 (14.6)	200 (16.1)	62 (14.7)	9 (17.3)	600 (19.0)
Failure	31 (4.6)	36 (7.8)	13 (4.2)	25 (2.0)	17 (4.0)	1 (1.9)	123 (3.9)
I do not know	46 (6.8)	61 (13.2)	16 (5.2)	60 (4.8)	12 (2.8)	2 (3.8)	197 (6.2)

The Prospect for the 1988 Olympic Games, By Age Level

Age Prospect	10's	20's	30's	40's	50's	60's	Total
Would be hard to hold them successfully	146 (21.3)	120 (26.7)	46 (14.8)	136 (11.0)	40 (9.6)	4 (9.8)	492 (15.7)
Could be held successfully	539 (78.7)	329 (73.3)	265 (85.2)	1,098 (89.0)	378 (90.4)	37 (90.2)	2,646 (84.3)

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PRESIDENT CHON'S ADDRESS TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

Plans for Power Transfer

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Oct 86 p 1

[Text] On 7 October President Chon Tu-hwan said in regard to amending the constitution, "When amendments to the constitution are ready in the National Assembly, I plan to take every precaution in proceeding with all the particulars involved in a peaceful transfer of power, including having the amendments ratified by popular vote and providing for a general election according to the new constitution. Constitutional amendments must be prepared that can result in responsible politics and promote the development of parliamentary and party politics."

President Chon also mentioned the matter of amending the constitution by mutual agreement. "I expect the members of both the majority and minority parties on the Special Committee of the National Assembly for Amending the Constitution to exhibit a mature political competency and prepare desirable bills; I am awaiting the results." At the same time he stated, "Politicians must compromise and negotiate, avoiding confrontation and conflict, and must be faithful to the end to democratic methods and procedures, and they must earnestly request citizens to try to help resolve constitutional issues with cool-headed rationality, and not be swept by emotion or led by agitation."

The president added, "The newly formed constitution must be something that promotes genuine democracy for the entire citizenry rather than profit for specific individuals or parties."

These and the following remarks were revealed on the afternoon of 7 October in a speech on administrative policies read by Prime Minister No Shin-ong to the National Assembly on behalf of President Chon. At the same time, the prime minister introduced to the Assembly the president's estimated budget for the new year of 15.5815 trillion won.

As for the basic directions of the administration of state affairs in the new year, President Chon revealed that he will "more firmly anchor the democratic system, continue adequate growth from a basis of stability, and stress equitable advances in the people's living standards by promoting

decisive policies on welfare and comprehensive measures concerning agricultural and fishing villages. The implementation of such policies will require a great deal of revenue, but the government will increase the burden on the citizens as little as possible; we will use these monies effectively, and try to cope with this problem."

President Chon had this to say about the diplomatic sphere: "I will steadily push an open-door policy toward communist-bloc countries, and continue to strengthen our ties with the nonaligned nations. I will promote cordial diplomatic relations with North Korea, on the one hand, and continue to push a policy of simultaneous admission of North Korea and South Korea to the United Nations." The president also talked about security and unification. "We will actively research and develop a weapons system of our own that suits our given conditions, strengthen the command organization of our reservists, and in these ways adopt a self-defense posture. I am repeatedly calling upon the North Korean side to respond to our suggestion to reopen preliminary contacts in the form of Red Cross talks, economic talks, and talks among national assembly representatives, and to hold talks between the chief executives of both regimes."

In regard to the economic sphere President Chon said, "Emphasis will be placed on strengthening measures for promoting the national welfare, and sustaining the vigor of our exports and development by strengthening the competitive power of our industries." At the same time he said, "We will intensively foster the top-flight scientific and technical personnel who will lead our industrial society in the future. In particular, we will do all we can to simplify the establishment of businesses according to the Medium and Small Business Foundation and Support Law, in addition to uncovering 5,000 promising medium and small businesses and 1,000 mainstay export businesses and strengthening our support of them."

Furthermore, President Chon revealed, "We will revise the Fair Trade Law, preventing the concentration of economic power and suppressing unreasonable expansion by big businesses, which will specialize in large-scale activities by virtue of their role as the center of mainstay enterprises. We can thereby increase the mutually beneficial relations between big businesses and medium and small businesses."

Concerning the problem on college campuses, President Chon stated, "As for the extreme actions of a small group of students, in particular their radical leftist notion of scheming to overthrow the established order, we will take strict and determined action to maintain the peace of the nation and the security of our society, and to protect the law-abiding majority of students."

Apart from this, President Chon said that he would complete the preparations, such as accompanying laws and a fact-finding survey, for implementing national health insurance, a national pension plan, and a minimum wage starting in 1988. He also revealed that he will push for various measures

on behalf of agricultural and fishing villages, including a sharp increase in their support from this year's 76.7 billion won to 442.8 billion won in the new year.

Home Rule Preparations

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 7 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Funding for Farm, Fishing Villages Increased to 440 Billion Won; 5,000 Promising Small, Medium Businesses To Be Uncovered, Supported Substance of President's Speech on Administrative Policy for the New Year.

The basic directions of administrative policy in the new year will be to anchor the democratic system more firmly, to continue adequate growth from a basis of stability, to promote decisive policies on welfare and comprehensive policies concerning agricultural and fishing villages, and to stress equitable advances in people's living standards.

The implementation of such policies will require a great deal of revenue, but the government will increase the burdens of the citizens as little as possible, using these monies effectively, and trying to cope with this problem.

Politics and Diplomacy--The extreme antagonism surrounding the question of amending the constitution must be resolved politically rather than through force, said the president. On that basis, he revealed, he will not oppose the amending of the constitution before the end of his term if it is done with the mutual consent of the majority and minority parties in the National Assembly. The president expects the members of both parties on the Special Committee of the National Assembly for Amending the Constitution to exhibit a mature political competency and prepare desirable bills; he is awaiting the results. To amend the constitution by mutual consent, which is the hope of all the people, politicians must compromise and negotiate, avoiding confrontation and conflict, and must be faithful to the end to democratic methods and procedures.

The newly devised constitution must be something that promotes genuine democracy for the entire citizenry rather than profit for specific individuals or parties. To this end, constitutional amendments must be prepared that prevent the vicious cycles of political chaos and divisions in public opinion that have appeared in our constitutional history. These amendments must embody responsible politics, and promote the development of parliamentary and party politics.

When new bills for amending the constitution are ready from the National Assembly, the president plans to take every precaution in proceeding with all the particulars involved in a peaceful transfer of power, including having the amendments ratified by popular vote and providing for a general election according to the new constitution.

Furthermore, the government will smoothly push forward all preparations necessary for harmoniously implementing home rule based on laws that have been prepared by the Assembly.

The relations between Korea and the United States, which have traditionally been mutually beneficial, have recently been strengthened to an unprecedented degree in all areas, including politics, diplomacy, economics, and social affairs, through a mature partnership between the two countries, and the president will deepen and develop this relationship into the next millennium.

Relations between Korea and Japan are developing stably in a more desirable direction than in the past. In particular, we can see the regularization of talks between the foreign ministers of the two countries and the participation of Prime Minister Nakasone in the opening ceremonies of the Asian Games as concrete symbols of this development of relations.

The government is examining with thoroughness the complexion of various changes in the international environment. It will attempt to improve its substantial relations with the communist-bloc countries by pushing an open-door policy toward them, and continue to strengthen ties with the nonaligned nations. It will promote cordial diplomatic relations with North Korea, on the one hand, and in order to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula it will continue to push a policy of simultaneous admission of North Korea and South Korea to the United Nations.

National Security and Unification--The government will do its best to thwart any scheme by the communist clique of North Korea to obstruct the 1988 Olympics, keeping a vigilant watch for such disruption, and defending against it.

The government is consolidating the structure of our military cooperation with foreign countries, the keystone of which is our joint defense structure with the United States, and will strengthen its self-defense posture by actively researching and developing a weapons system of our own that suits our given conditions.

The government will try to pave the way for nationwide security by strengthening the command organization of the reservists and developing the local defense structure into a joint structure consisting of regional units.

The president is repeatedly calling upon the North Korean side to respond to his suggestion to reopen preliminary contacts in the form of Red Cross talks, economic talks, and talks among national assembly representatives, and to hold talks between the chief executives of both regimes. The president truly expects to share in the national glory of achieving a remarkable juncture in national unity and improved relations in the form of participation by the North Korean side in the 1988 Olympics.

The Economy--In the management of the economy, emphasis will be placed on strengthening measures to promote the national welfare and sustain the

vigor of exports and development by strengthening the competitive power of industry. At the same time, the fiscal and monetary policies that support development and welfare will enjoy comprehensive management so that the secure base of our economy, which has been united up to now, will not break up. The government will expand investment in science and technology by 2.1 percent of GNP, nurture the country's capacity for independent development of ultramodern core technology, and intensively cultivate the top-flight scientific and technical personnel who will lead Korea's industrial society of the future.

In regard to medium and small enterprises, the government will uncover 5,000 promising medium and small businesses and 1,000 mainstay export businesses, and strengthen its support of them. It will make an effort to develop parts and materials by expanding the establishment of associations of industrial technology among small and medium businesses. And it will do all it can to simplify the establishment of businesses according to the Medium and Small Business Foundation and Support Law.

Furthermore, the president will press for the revision of the Fair Trade Law in order to prevent the concentration of economic power and suppress unreasonable expansion by big businesses, which will specialize in large-scale activities and grow in scale to an international level by virtue of their role as the center of mainstay enterprises. The mutually beneficial relations between big businesses and medium and small businesses will thereby increase.

To steadily expand exports, the president will expand investment in overseas joint ventures, achieve high quality in export goods by increasing their value, and, on the other hand, expand the export of industrial equipment and heavy chemical products. He also plans to create a fund for economic and technical cooperation with developing countries overseas.

Welfare--At the beginning of September of this year the government prepared measures for furthering the national welfare, establishing a policy for implementing national health insurance, a national pension plan, and a minimum wage by 1988. It has already launched provisions for accompanying laws, on the one hand, and is reflecting these measures in an amendment to next year's budget.

As of now 56.3 percent of the nation's citizens have the benefit of health insurance, but the government plans to expand coverage throughout the rural farming and fishing areas in 1988, so that all citizens will receive health insurance by 1989. In order to do this, the government next year will expand medical benefits to low-income families by sharply reinforcing the personnel and equipment in public health centers and in medical facilities in the agricultural and fishing villages, and by expanding medical protection and medical aid.

The government will complete the preparations for implementing a national pension, such as a survey of industries and pension recipients, by establishing sometime next year a body for managing the pension. To

implement the minimum wage system, the government next year will complete all preparations for investigating and analyzing the current state of wages and people's living expenses.

Development of Agricultural and Fishing Villages--Support for agricultural and fishing villages will sharply increase from this year's 76.7 billion won to 442.8 billion won next year. The government will further expand the amount of aid to farming and fishing, thereby cutting down on the proportion of those who depend on private loans, and lengthening free education for the children of poor farmers and fishermen through vocational high school.

In addition, the farmland system will be improved: the land tax on farmers who cultivate their own land will be cut; needy farmers will receive money to obtain farmland; and, in regard to the leasing of farmland, the government will seek a program for a system of land use that effectively protects and nurtures the land.

In particular, the government next year will establish a fund for the development of rural agricultural and fishing areas and, in order to increase income outside of farming, will expand agricultural-industrial zones, and accelerate the industrialization of rural farming and fishing areas.

The Campuses--So far the government has directed itself toward a series of measures that can enhance the capacity of colleges and students for autonomy, and by which the students themselves can improve their colleges. However, the chronic commotion on the campuses continues as before, and some students have engaged in radical, violent behavior such as throwing Molotov cocktails and have shocked the country by drifting toward a leftist pro-communism that opposes the government and denies our free democratic regime. As for the extreme actions of a small group of students, in particular their radical leftist notion of scheming to overthrow the established order, the government will take strict and determined action to maintain the peace of the nation and the security of our society and to protect the law-abiding majority of students.

Miscellaneous--On behalf of citizens who lack housing, the government will change the basic direction of its housing policy so that it focuses on the construction of small-scale and leased housing. The government plans to supply 1.73 million units of housing between next year and 1991.

Next year the Central Expressway will be completed, the construction of three new lines of double rail between Seoul and Kuro will be launched, and the widening of the Honam Expressway between Iri and Songjŏngni to four lanes will continue to push forward. The government will completely remedy the telephone backlog beginning next year, making it possible for people to order and install telephones at the same time. It plans to extend direct dialing everywhere in the country, including island villages and agricultural and fishing villages.

Sometime during the first half of next year the government will compile the results of research by the Council to Reform Education and put them into practice by incorporating them in a long-term educational plan.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

UNIFICATION MINISTER ON ALLIANCES WITH LEFTISTS

SK290630 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Nov 86 p 2

[Text] National Unification Minister Ho Mun-to said yesterday that the conservative opposition parties should stop their alliance with the left-leaning activists claiming democratization.

Addressing a dinner meeting held at the Press Center by the Kwanhun Club, a fraternity of journalists, Ho emphasized that the democratization claimed by the left-wing activists was only a "Trojan Horse" employed to form a unified front to realize a Communist revolution.

"Doesn't the conservative opposition party (the major opposition New Korea Democratic Party) really know that the word democratization means communication? Or are they just intentionally pretending as if they don't know, and are forming a unified front that will serve as a basis for their activities?"

"It seems that an ideological confusion is taking place in this free society, as different groups with different views on the world, different value systems and with different ideologies, shake hands with one another only because of the comprehensive word democracy."

"Nowadays, the freedom of a free society seems to have allowed the growth of the enemy's logic aimed at destroying the free society. Moreover, some people don't even know how poisonous the logic can be," the minister contended.

He said that the Communist regime in North Korea had been giving strategic directives to the left-wing activists in the South through the "Unification-Revolutionary Party" broadcasts.

On 18 April of this year, the broadcast system sent out a set of guidelines for the left-wing activists in the South under the title of "The Present Situation of and Future Directions for the Student Movement in South Korea," he said.

He said all Communist used to be united with other political forces of different ideologies when they were faced with a much stronger enemy, but would knock down other forces as soon as they succeeded in toppling the major enemy.

"The greatest politics for use is the South-North confrontation. As long as they (Northerners) try to deny our existence, there can never be a life in the South that ignores the North. If there is a dogmatic liberalist who disregards this condition of life, he will only serve for the self-destruction of the free society," he said.

In answer to a question, Minister Ho said the growth of the radical leftism started in this country in the early 1970's following the Sino-U.S. rapprochement and the South-North dialogue in Korea.

"It was the time when the public recognition of communism as an 'absolute evil' was replaced by a relativistic idea that it is an ideology that can co-exist with liberal democracy," the minister noted.

He recalled that the Yushin regime under President Pak Chong-hu failed to grasp the radical leftist nature of the new trend and tackled it just as a form of antigovernment protest activities.

The focus of student activism, from this time, has moved to economic equity from political freedom. Even if political liberty is emphasized in the current student activism, it is essentially a leftist movement using opposition political force as a temporary ally in the "united front strategy," Ho said.

He said it is wrong to believe that the government's crackdown on Communist revolutionary elements was in abeyance now. "For our own survival and for the protection of all citizens who want to live in a free society, Communist elements will be removed to the last seed," he stressed.

Asked to express his personal opinion on Cardinal Kim Su-hwan's recent advice to politicians, Minister Ho, who is still regarded as a close aide to President Chon Tu-hwan, opined that the church can remain being a church by keeping a distance from secular affairs.

"It is unnatural for the church to speak about secular problems. To have any expectations on the role of the church only reflects one's weakness in political consciousness," he asserted.

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CSO: 4100/061

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

COMMENTS BY LEADERS OF VARIOUS PARTIES CONCERNING YU INCIDENT

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 23 Oct 86 p 3

[Text] Floor Leader of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], Kim Tong-yong:

When I see the empty seat of Representative Yu, I cannot help but feel a great indignation over the fact that it is he who has been handcuffed and taken to Yongdungpo jail, and the center of democracy, the National Assembly. During the night of 16 October, the ruling party acting alone, passed the illegal motion for Representative Yu's arrest, thereby sounding the death-knell of parliamentary democracy. In the procedure it adopted for handling the incident of Representative Yu, our assembly has committed a totally intolerable breach of law and constitution. Therefore, since the procedure for passing the arrest motion was illegal, the motion was void. The Democratic Justice Party [DJP] representatives, after hearing only 8 minutes and 30 seconds of Representative Yu's interpellation, created a great commotion and walked out of the assembly chamber. DJP representatives not only took Representative Yu's statement out of context and misinterpreted his intention which was the ultimate defeat of Communism, they committed the reckless act of arresting their colleague, Representative Yu, despite his parliamentary immunity under the pretext of violating a stipulated law, thus placing an indelible stain on our parliamentary history. President Chon, in his annual State of the Union message on 22 January 1982, indicated that until there is national unification, the people should not be so particular about differences in thoughts, ideas and systems. Furthermore, in the high school Social Science Textbook One, it is clearly stated that the peaceful unification of Korea is our most important task and also in the Social Science Textbook Two, the problem of unification, unlike in the past, has begun to be treated as a problem of the entire Korean nation as the principal body of national cultural identity, going beyond the dimension of anti-Communism, and it is also stated that unification is directly connected to the survival and prosperity of this nation.

When the same remark was made by Representative Yu, did the speaker have no alternative but to exercise his right to call in the parliamentary guards, which resulted in 1,500 thugs invading our sacred chamber to arrest and detain a number of opposition representatives? That was an act of violence under the pretext of parliamentary procedure, as well as

a kind of parliamentary coup d'etat which violently trampled on the basic principle of parliamentary democracy. Therefore, I cannot help but conclude that the government and ruling party are trying to establish a long-term one-party dictatorship system in the same manner. We cannot help but interpret this as a sign that the government and ruling party intend to interrupt a democratic constitutional reformation, trampling on the people's desire for democracy in order to impose a parliamentary system. This was a test remote control operation which clearly proved that our assembly has fallen from a principal political body to a rubber stamp which can be remotely controlled and manipulated. I frankly confess that I considered resigning from my position as a representative when I saw Representative Yu being persecuted both inside and outside the assembly and detained and dragged into prison. I thought the existence of the National Assembly was not worthwhile when its members could not even discuss such problems as unification and national policy. In spite of all these facts, the reason why the members of our party are present and I am standing here to speak is that we would rather share the suffering of the people who desire democracy than give up our job and take our case in order to achieve the earnest desire of the people for direct presidential elections. We determined to attend the session of the National Assembly to fight for constitutional reformation, using the National Assembly as the main battleground of this fight.

I believe you members of the ruling party also agree with us in our conviction that politics should be dealt with in the realm of the National Assembly and political parties. Even at this late date, we should try to bring back Representative Yu, who has been imprisoned because of the wrong action of the National Assembly, so that he can take his empty seat, and discuss national affairs with us. In addition, for the realization of responsible politics, the leadership of the National Assembly should properly resign before our previously submitted resolution is processed by the assembly, so that the parliament can regain its proper status.

Floor Leader of the Korea National Party, Kim Yong-chae:

Our assembly has been dealt another blow by the irregular parliamentary operation of the Democratic Justice Party on the night of 16 October. The ruling party has forfeited its authority within the legislative body and has thrown a big dark cloud over parliamentary operation at the time of constitutional reformation by unilaterally passing an arrest motion for the arrest of an individual representative without any discussion worth mentioning with the opposition party. It is truly regrettable that the DJP felt it necessary to process the arrest motion so hastily instead of taking at least 1 or 2 days of leisure to discuss it sufficiently, and come to a political solution.

How long are the two parties, DJP and NKDP, going to manage this sacred assembly by physical tactics such as yelling, abusing and heckling? Aren't they afraid of the people? If they continue these actions, the people will not forgive it.

Who is helped by this kind of act? Neither the people, nor the ruling party, nor the opposition party benefit from it. If there is anyone who will applaud this, it is only Kim Il-song. Before we discuss the question of whether to arrest a certain politician because of a speech which could be misinterpreted as pro-Communist or having pro-Communism tendencies, there should be an overall examination by us politicians as to whether political behavior can continue in this manner.

In the three party floor leaders' conference arranged on 14 October by the speaker, the floor leaders agreed to try not to make pro-Communist speeches. However, what has been the result? I cannot understand why someone had to make a speech which could be misinterpreted as pro-Communist at this difficult time.

This is the time for us politicians to make a concerted effort to give the people hope. The DJP and NKDP should respectively relieve themselves of their desire to extend and obtain power, and should truthfully make an effort with a sense of the mission of the spirit of the times to permit a jointly agreed reformation of the constitution through dialogue and negotiation with a sincere belief in the future of the people and the nation.

Floor Leader of the Democratic Justice Party, Yi Han-tong:

I feel heartbroken about the arrest of a colleague representative, but I cannot help expressing my regret with regard to the content of Representative Yu's speech which caused this situation. When I just heard the speech of the representative of the opposition party, I realized our enormous difference in viewpoint as to political system and ideology. The immunity of a representative is a system that exists not systematically to guarantee irresponsibility, but to emphasize responsibility.

If one is a responsible politician, then he should not make irresponsible speeches by abusing this constitutionally guaranteed immunity, thus creating social disorder. That immunity is not given to someone who can claim, because he has immunity, that a Vietnam-style communized unification is what we long for. It is true that unification is the foremost important task of our nation, but the claim that terminology such as unification should take precedence over communism and capitalism means, in other words, that it is acceptable to have communist-style unification. This kind of development of logic led to an argument of Representative Yu which was leftwing, pro-communist, aligned with the North Korean position, and in praise of North Korea, regardless of whether he himself is a leftwing pro-communist.

The NKDP should make clear its attitude as to whether it only vouches for Representative Yu as an individual, or also protects his speech. These days in our society, leftwing pro-communist ideology is sprouting like a poisonous mushroom from the romantic unification concept of the postwar generation. On the campuses, there are not only pro-communist elements but communists, so that there has appeared a big wall poster mentioning the great leader Kim Il-song.

If such a speech appearing to encourage or instigate these ideologies can echo publicly within the chamber of the assembly, what will be the future of this nation? Even though they are an opposition party, we are united in that we must safeguard our free and democratic system and all politicians from both parties should stand together in the line of struggle against these anti-establishment forces. The opposition party together with the ruling party is responsible for the operation of national policy. The NKDP claims that the passage of the motion to arrest Representative Yu was void because it was passed in a committee room rather than in the main assembly chamber; however, since the NKDP was holding the podium, and physically preventing the speaker from occupying his chair, in order to prevent a conflict and a proper process of the parliamentary agenda, we had no alternative. It was the collective opinion of our party that, rather than responding in kind to such a violent act, we ought to take the wiser course by adopting a fair legal procedure.

I urge the NKDP to reflect upon its behavior in violently interrupting the parliamentary process and to return to parliamentary democracy through sincere and effective discussion, and majority rule. In addition, I expect the speaker to take a strong stand against disorder and violence in the National Assembly so that such a deplorable event will not happen again.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON PLANNED NKDP RALLY, POLITICAL SITUATION

Decision To Hold Meeting

SK222350 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Nov 86 p 2

[From the "Week in Review" column by staff reporter Kang Sung-chol]

[Text] This past week has seen significant political moves by ruling and opposition parties with regard to the projected constitutional reform.

In defiance of the ruling camp's urgings to stay within the frame of parliamentary politics, the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party decided to go through with its plans to hold a mass rally this coming Saturday in Seoul.

In the meantime, the ruling Democratic Justice Party, although unofficially, hinted that it would consider unilateral action in proposing a constitutional revision bill in the National Assembly.

These moves show that the rival parties are determined to pursue their own way, dampening the hopes for compromise in rewriting the nation's basic law.

Describing the opposition party's scheduled mass rally as a "political time bomb," political analysts say that this week would see a major turning point in the nation's political climate. Rival parties' conflicts over the rally might aggravate their already strained relations, they say.

In an attempt to defuse the mounting tension, ruling DJP Chairman No Tae-u proposed a meeting of ruling and opposition party leaders but only to be rejected by NKDP President Yi Min-u.

Such unnegotiable stance might force the rival parties to run on a confrontational course, say the analysts.

Noting that the ruling camp has vowed to take countermeasures, they worry that it might employ "sweeping measures" which had been talked about in political circles.

While arguing over the scheduled mass rally, ruling and opposition politicians continued deliberations in the National Assembly on the government budget bill for next year. The deliberations were marked by heated arguments, especially over the government handling of rumors on Kim Il-song's death.

The Opposition Party launched a fierce attack on the government, demanding an en mass resignation of the Cabinet. It charged that by mishandling the rumors on Kim's death, the government had revealed its incompetence, lack of principles and irresponsibility.

It might have considered the incident as "good material" to launch a counterattack against the ruling camp which has been showing high-handed posture in the so-called ideology controversy, first triggered by an opposition lawmaker's "pro-Communist" remarks in the Assembly.

The NKDP, which had been seeking a decisive momentum for its constitutional struggle is expected to exert desperate efforts to make the rally a "success."

Saying that the rally is aimed at "reconfirming the people's support for the opposition proposal for the restoration of direct presidential election," the Opposition Party plans to attract more than one million ralliers.

By showing that it had the backing of "people power," the NKDP would aim to reverse what it considers unfavorable turn of events.

Opposition lawmakers admit that they had been somewhat in the defensive amid various offensives from the ruling camp since the end of Asian Games in late September. They note that the party had been hard pressed by the ruling camp since the arrest last month of Rep Yu Song-hwan who was charged with defending the pro-Communist cause.

The NKDP might have felt a need to take a drastic measure to reverse the unfavorable trend, thus deciding to push ahead with its planned mass rally in Seoul, say the analysts. They also point out as a related factor the widespread worries among opposition lawmakers that the ruling camp might attempt to act on the projected constitutional revision unilaterally before the winter is over.

Asserting that the nation is in a "virtual state of emergency," opposition leaders defend their decision to hold the mass rally as efforts to cope with the urgent situation. However, they are well aware of the risks involved, especially with regard to possible repressive measures the government may take.

In an effort to forestall any harsh steps by the government, the NKDP pledged to hold the rally "in a peaceful and democratic manner."

Meanwhile, the ruling DJP has repeatedly urged the NKDP not to hold the mass rally. Terming it illegal, the Ruling Party accused the Opposition Party of resorting to out-of-parliament politics, while disregarding the existing negotiation table in the Assembly.

It warned that should the NKDP press ahead with its scheduled mass rally, it could not but regard the opposition as "having no intention to seek compromise in revising the Constitution."

The chances for the called-for compromise look dim, with the ruling and opposition parties locked in arguments over the opposition mass rally.

NKDP To Go On With Planned Rally

SK270121 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 27 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] The New Korea Democratic Party is racking its brains as to how to hold a "peaceful" rally to promote the direct presidential election system in the face of the government authorities' determined moves to block the event on Saturday.

The major opposition party decided yesterday to hold daily meetings of key post-holders and chairmen of Seoul city chapters to work out countermeasures against the expected police blockade of the outdoor rally at a downtown park.

The government authorities' expression of fear of violence by radical leftist students reveals that they are in fact scheming to instigate violence in the forthcoming rally, the NDP criticized. Some 30,000 policemen are reported to have been mobilized to put under house arrest the party leaders, including Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, all party lawmakers, and leaders of various dissident organizations.

"We will hold the rally as scheduled whatever the circumstances," Vice President Choe Hyong-u said, adding that the party has already mapped out a countermeasure against the police plan to deter the party and dissident leaders from going ahead with the rally.

party President Yi Min-u claimed that the government should allow and help the opposition party to hold the rally "orderly and peacefully," asserting that the NDP has been urging dissident forces and radical students to refrain from causing violence during the mass rally.

"I am sure, considering high political sense of the Korean people, that our party will be able to hold a peaceful rally no matter how many people may gather at the assembly," Yi stressed. Then the NDP president warned that the government will be called into account by the people when it attempts to push the rally into violence.

The NDP instructed the local chapter offices across the nation to publicize the holding of the rally through loudspeakers.

A senior member of the party's special preparation committee for the rally said that the NDP is preparing for tape recorded addresses of Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam to play when the opposition leaders are blocked from attending the rally. He also said that the party has requested four small printers to make leaflets announcing the rally as copies of the party organ were confiscated from a local printer Tuesday.

Meanwhile, three senior party members, including Vice President Yi Ki-taek, have called on Prime Minister No Sin-yong and severely protested against the reported police plan to put the party leaders and lawmakers under house arrest and against the government's moves to block the NDP rally.

Cardinal Kim Urges Nonviolence

SK270204 Seoul YONHAP in English 0154 GMT 27 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, 27 November (YONHAP)--Stephen Cardinal Kim Su-hwan said Wednesday that those participating in the massive rally to be staged here Saturday by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) should refrain from using violence.

The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP), as well as the NKDP, should avoid the use of violence, a revolutionary tactic, in the name of democracy, the Cardinal said.

Cardinal Kim made the comments in a meeting with Kim Yong-sam, adviser to the NKDP, when the latter called on him at Myongdong Cathedral.

The opposition party plans to hold the massive rally in downtown Seoul in an effort to gain public support for its plan to set up a presidential system ensuring the direct presidential election of the president under a new constitution.

The ruling and opposition parties disagree sharply on the issue of constitutional revision, especially on the matter of what form of government to set up. The government and its party support the formation of a parliamentary system.

The rally is expected to spark a violent clash between opposition members and police, since the government and the DJP plan to try to block the gathering on the grounds that it could be exploited by leftist elements, causing great social unrest.

Kim Yong-sam who actually leads the opposition party along with Kim Tae-chung, another prominent dissident, told the Catholic prelate that his party will go ahead with the rally "because the ruling Democratic Justice Party rejected its efforts to settle all the issues through dialogue." He said that his party decided to hold the rally because the government continues to oppress it.

Cardinal Kim was quoted by Kim Yong-sam as saying that democracy should be achieved in "a non-violent and peaceful way."

The Cardinal called on the Opposition Party to strengthen its solidarity, including that between Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung, according to Kim.

50,000 Police Mobilized

SK290226 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Police cordoned off early this morning the site of a mass rally planned by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party to block the gathering scheduled for 1 p.m. today in Seoul.

An estimated 50,000 police were mobilized to block roads leading to the rally site and conduct extensive searches on would-be rally participants, police officers said.

Police, uniformed and plainclothes, were also posted around the NKDP headquarters in a downtown area and its district chapters in the capital city.

The rally is to be staged at a public park which is the former campus of Seoul High School near the Kwanghwamun intersection. The main government building and the U.S. Embassy are only a few blocks away from the park.

Government officials and police banned the rally on the claim it would result in violent demonstrations by radical youths.

The major opposition party, however, said it would push ahead with its plan.

From this morning, vehicular and pedestrian traffic will be controlled around the Kwanghwamun and Sodaemun areas.

People will be free to walk through the Kwanghwamun-Sodaemun route, but they will be subject to strict identity checks by police, a police spokesman said. He said that cars may be allowed to drive through the boulevard, although bus stops near the rally site will be closed.

Police officers said that some 12,000 riot police ringed the area in the 1 km radius to prevent anyone from approaching the rally site. Large numbers of police, mostly those from provincial areas, also went into the rally site yesterday afternoon and took positions.

Police will prevent any NKDP members from marching to the rally site or other downtown areas, police officers said. They referred to reports that opposition legislators would try to march to the park from six locations, including the party headquarters, the National Assembly building in Yoido and the Sinchon intersection.

As part of their precautions against rioters, the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau ordered all of the city's police substations to bring their arms to high-security depots of full-service police stations. Each police box was told to have only one pistol out of fear that demonstrators might storm the facility and seize arms, a police spokesman said.

Police recommended that stores, restaurants, and coffee and barber shops in the Kwanghwamun area remain closed today. Police are certain to fire large amounts of tear gas to disperse would-be ralliers.

Many shops plan to place plywood boards on their shop windows to prevent them from being broken, it was learned.

The Korean Hotel and Plaza Hotel near Seoul City Hall increased guards substantially, while getting air-cleaning devices ready, said the hotel spokesmen.

Wedding ceremonies scheduled to be held at church buildings in the Kwanghwamun area today were said to have been cancelled.

Public and private organizations in the Kwanghwamun and Sodaemun areas were told to intensify security on their facilities using their employees who are members of the Homeland Reserve Force and the Civil Defense Corps.

The civil and criminal courts located near the rally site decided not to conduct any trials today to keep people from gathering there, according to court sources.

Prosecutors also will not summon witnesses in criminal cases.

Schools near the rally place were advised to close before noon.

Doksu Primary school and Kyunggi Girls High School plan to end classes before 11 a.m., it was learned.

Police continued searches of suspicious-looking people on streets and lodging facilities for the second day in a row last night. Police rounded up 2,145 people in their searches of streets and bus and train terminals on Thursday night.

Three hundred and five of them were booked without being physically detained, 863 referred to summary court and the rest freed.

Police seized 3,527 sheets of antigovernment fliers and two placards.

Editorial Assesses Abortive Rally

SK30022 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 30 Nov 86 p 8

[Editorial: "Abortive NKDP Rally"]

[Text] The nation was gripped by political tension over the past week caused by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party's insistence on holding a mass rally in the heart of Seoul. People were anxious to avoid seeing any unfortunate situation occur due to the planned Saturday rally, which was pushed by the NKDP as part of its bid to realize a direct presidential election system.

A tight police cordon guarded strategic approaches leading to the scheduled rally site and kept ralliers away from gathering. Only scattered clashes were reported between police and those attempting to approach the rally site.

Amidst such preventive police measures, the NKDP suspended the mass outdoor rally, saying that it would wait for another opportunity. At any rate, it is fortunate that no serious trouble took place, as it kept the nation's political scene from going from bad to worse.

By all indications, the rally, if held, would have triggered a chaotic, riotous situation, somewhat more violent than the one that occurred in Inchon last May. Whatever the motive might be, such a violent rally would have undermined the cause of social and political stability.

Efforts to sustain that stability, which is vital to securing our survival at this moment, are always recommended. The NKDP said that the scheduled rally would be conducted with peace and order. Yet, the validity of its vow remained doubtful considering the prevalence of radical elements who, despite being small in their numbers, had attempted to take advantage of the rally to propagate and realize their leftist revolutionary notions. As such, if the rally had been held, the opposition party could have been made the victim of such radicalism.

The NKDP, which professes itself to be a conservative guardian of liberal democracy, should refrain from abetting, wittingly or unwittingly, those who are intent upon toppling our present system. NKDP President Yi Min-u said that his party's lawmakers would attend the National Assembly session tomorrow, regardless of the rally suspension. Certainly, he has been well advised to do so, since the Assembly is the only legitimate and proper place to solve political problems. Moreover, a special committee has already been activated in the house through bipartisan accord to work out an amendment to the Constitution.

In this connection, noteworthy is the statement of No Tae-u, chairman of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, who said his party will do its best to let the nation's political scene move in a desirable direction by means of bipartisan dialogue. He even indicated his party's willingness to prolong the deadline of the special committee's activation, originally set for 18 December.

We ardently hope that the political parties will seek solutions in the parliament chamber, not through demagogic outdoor maneuvering. The people, especially the silent majority, do not want to see politicians risk the nation's stability for the sake of party politics. Now is the time for them to ponder their responsibility.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

TWO KIMS' DIVERGENT VIEWS ON CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION NOTED

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 11 Oct 86 p 3

[Article by reporter Yi Nak-yon]

[Text] Because of the refusal of the DJP, the proposal by the NKDP for a national referendum on the Constitutional revision to change the method of presidential selection has not yet brought about even a superficial change in the relationship between the ruling party and the opposition.

The NKDP, about the same time this proposal was made, was troubled with internal distress and dissension not connected with its appeal to the people on the constitutional revision issue. In particular the positional difference between Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam is creating a delicate situation.

Following the confused political situation surrounding constitutional revision resulting from suspension of the Assembly's Special Constitutional Revision Committee and the proposal for a referendum on the choice for presidential selection in a revised constitution, it seems that the positional difference between the two Kims is expected to grow further apart, or to be reconciled through arbitration as the political situation unfolds.

At present, the position on which the two Kims most clearly disagree is the formation of an interim, broad-based neutral cabinet proposal.

On the 9th, at the Kunsan-Okgu district party convention, Kim Tae-chung, spoke "As to my personal political conviction I believe in a neutral cabinet that can deal with constitutional revision, and all levels of elections, and other projects for democratization until the time of the change of political power in February 1988."

After that, Mr Kim Tae-chung stressed, "This is something I am asserting without regard to whether the government party or the NKDP will accept it or not, and it will receive the backing of an impartial third group." These statements lead to speculation over whether he would "speak his own mind" or had the time frame subsequent to a "certain period" in mind, etc.

Mr Kim Tae-chung said that the formation of an interim cabinet is "personally, a precondition for a national referendum on constitutional revision," and

explained that "the formation of an interim cabinet was the most effective plan to incorporate all the things that the NKDP has advocated in the past, such as dialogue between real powers, and a national referendum on constitutional revision."

This suggests he is groping for a new break through for the "realization of democratic freedoms" such as freedom of speech, the release of political prisoners and amnesty and restoration of rights--which includes his own situation, etc. which he has said are more important than constitutional revision.

Mr Kim Tae-chung said that his claim for an interim cabinet took the Ho-Chong interim cabinet of the past as a model and said "the difference will be that President Chon Tu-hwan discards his DJP party affiliation and serves out the remainder of his term as president."

At any rate, this assertion of Mr Kim Tae-chung was expressed in President Yi Min-u's address to the National Assembly on the 10th, "There is a need for the formation of a broad-based election administrative cabinet to deal with all election processes starting with a national referendum," so, attention now is on future discussions within the opposition party.

Mr Kim Yong-sam is not happy with Mr Kim Tae-chung's insistence on an interim cabinet.

Mr Kim Yong-sam said that "it would be good if this administration decided to step down now, and we can even demand this, but politics is an area where we must think of possibilities and rationality." "Although no agreement was made of a 'guaranteed term of office,' is not the peaceful transfer of power in February 1988 a tacit agreement?"

Furthermore, Mr Kim Yong-sam states "making too many unreasonable demands during the term of office is not a good method," "we should push the constitutional revision to allow direct presidential election until the end of the year, but if this or that (designating interim cabinet) are jumbled together, will not the DJP use that as a pretext and come out in opposition to a national referendum?"

The difference in positions between the two Kims over an interim cabinet shows the basic differences in what they judge to be their constituencies and political ideologies. But along with this it seems to originate in a difference in their interpretation of the referendum on direct election.

Mr Kim Yong-sam, while saying "a referendum is an ideal proposal not only to the Korean people, and also abroad" and showing deep regard for it [referendum], declared that "if the DJP accepts a referendum, even if it doesn't accept an interim cabinet, then they absolutely can not rig it. Because if they do, a second Philippines' situation would occur."

Meanwhile, Mr Kim Tae-chung says "a referendum is like jumping into the fire carrying kindling." he expressed a cautious opinion mixed with worry, and asserted that "if the DJP opposes a referendum because of the interim cabinet, it means they will rig the elections."

Regarding the referendum issue, Kim Yong-sam predicts, "Even if we take into consideration some degree of dishonesty, 70 to 80 percent will support a direct method of elections," and observed that "a referendum on choice corresponds exactly with a system of direct elections for president."

While Mr Kim Tae-chung predicts "a referendum on constitutional revision is different from an election with candidates," and forecasts that "among the 92 district party chairman, not even one-half of them will spend their own money and work for the referendum."

These kinds of differences over the problems of a referendum and an interim cabinet began to manifest itself on the 7th at the meeting of President Yi and the two Kims.

There were interesting comments at this meeting where Mr Kim Yong-sam and President Yi, who were positive about the referendum and less positive about the interim cabinet, took the view that the DJP could not accept the proposal for a referendum. While, on the other hand, Mr Kim Tae-chung, who was positive about the interim cabinet but less positive about the referendum, took the view that "the DJP may accept the proposal for a referendum in one form or another."

At this meeting, Mr Kim Tae-chung agreed to exclude the interim cabinet as a precondition for a referendum, but Mr Kim Tae-chung held fast to his position that "it is a precondition."

The DJP's position on the NKDP proposal for a referendum was at first (on the 4th) noted in a statement by spokesman Shim Myong-Po, flatly rejecting it, saying it was "clearly unconstitutional," but on the 7th, in their central executive committee meeting they said it was "a step forward from the NKDP's stubborn position," and said "let us discuss it in the special constitutional revision committee," thus showing some flexibility.

However, on the 10th, the DJP Chairman No Tae-wu's address to the National Assembly stated "the proposal for a referendum for choice is completely in violation of the provisions of the present constitution, and the proposal for the formation of an election administrative cabinet is conceived as an attempt to bring disorder to the current administration," and it was formally rejected.

The DJP's assertion of "unconstitutionality" is based on the point that the provision of Article 131 of the constitution--"as for a proposal for revision of the constitution, after the Assembly passes it...then to be sent for referendum..." it goes on to state, "only a single proposal to be submitted to referendum."

But, the NKDP took the clause concerning "important policy" in the provision of Article 47 of the constitution where "when the president acknowledges it is necessary, he can submit to referendum important policies concerning diplomacy, national defense, unification, and other matters of national security," and asserted it was constitutional.

Regardless of the DJP's public rejection, in the NKDP the two views of "in the end they will accept it" and "they will not accept it" still exist.

Vice President Kim Su-han took the view that "the DJP will not accept the proposal for a referendum, and will follow their prearranged course," but Assemblyman Ho Kyong-Ku declared that the DJP will accept the proposal in a transformed shape.

Also a vice president not associated with either of the Kim camps pronounced that as far as the relationship between the two Kims is concerned "rather than their differences becoming exposed, they will work together in one way or another there are many elements which will lead them to do so."

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SEOUL DAILY ON 1954 KIM YONG-SAM ACTION

SK290552 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Nov 86 p 2

[From "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] The ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday intensified its attack on Kim Yong-sam for what he did 32 years ago in the parliament.

The party had disclosed on Wednesday that Kim was one of 20 National Assemblymen of the then ruling Liberal Party who played a positive role in constitutional amendment in 1954 which paved the way for the long-term seizure of power by Syngman Rhee in 1954.

Kim explained Thursday that he was included among the 20 initiators of a motion to upset a parliamentary veto of an amendment allowing the president to bid for a third consecutive term without his consent. He claimed that his seal was used arbitrarily by the promoters of the motion.

However, DJP spokesman Sim Myong-po showed parliamentary records to reporters yesterday to prove that "Kim put his signature on the motion with his own hand." The document bore Kim's signature instead of a seal imprint.

"We have not the slightest intention to damage the honor of any specific person or to seek our political interest. We just want to set the record straight and show who in fact has worked for the long-term seizure of power in the past," Rep Sim said.

NDP spokesman Hong Sa-tok issued a statement yesterday deploring "the shameful behavior of the ruling party."

"Everybody knows that Mr Kim Yong-sam broke with the Liberal Party, opposing the 1954 constitutional amendment," he said. "How could they dare distort the facts in such a childish way?" he argued.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

STUDENT ACTIVITIES AT COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES REPORTED

Seoul Colleges Searched

SK290618 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 29 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Thirty five colleges and universities in Seoul searched their student halls and other school facilities Thursday night and seized 1,835 "seditious" items. Those impounded items included fliers, wooden sticks, paint thinner and petrol bombs.

An estimated 100 officials at Seoul National University searched school buildings and collected about 300 pieces of literature critical of the government.

In Yonsei University, eight officials assisted by three policemen seized 1,200 antigovernment printed materials and 32 wall posters from the Humanities Department and student halls between 9 p.m. and 11:30 p.m.

Approximately 300 seditious printed materials were confiscated in a 30 minute search in student halls and other student rooms of Korea University from 10:10 p.m.

Other colleges conducted similar searches from 9 p.m. until 11:50 p.m.

In addition, several major Seoul universities yesterday blocked students of other colleges from entering their schools to preclude campus violence in connection with a massive rally planned by the opposition New Korea Democratic Party today.

Early this morning, Seoul National University (SNU) deployed about 50 officials at the front and rear gates to check the entrance by non-SNU students.

The school action was prompted by a tip-off that student activists planned to hold a ceremony to reorganize "Chonhaknyon," the National Federation of Students, in the afternoon.

From 6 a.m., five gates at Yonsei University were closed to outsiders while 50 school officials and 70 riot police were positioned around the gates to check the identification of the entrants.

More than 30 plainclothesmen were also deployed around Sungkyungwan University to round up student radicals on wanted lists and those who would carry into the school items to be used for antigovernment demonstrations.

Police Arrest Three Students

SK280037 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] Three student activists staged a brief protest at the New Korea Democratic Party headquarters yesterday afternoon, demanding a meeting with party President Yi Min-u. The three students, however, were not welcomed by party members and were advised to leave the office.

The students were apprehended by police officers when they came out of the headquarters building at Inui-dong, Chongno-ku, around 2 p.m.

A party member was said to have told the students that their presence in the party headquarters did not serve the party's plan to hold a peaceful rally on Saturday.

The three are Nam Taek-som, 21, chairman of the Seoul National University chapter of the dissident student group Minmintu, Cha Yong-suk, 22, and Miss Ma Pok-chu, 22, both members of the editing committee of the Minmintu's propaganda organ. The two students are temporarily absent from Songkyunkwan University.

NKDP members said that the three student radicals scattered some 30 copies of leaflets and called for a meeting with Yi.

The student radicals' leaflets demanded that the scheduled Seoul rally turn into a national demonstration against "military dictatorship."

Court Sentences

SK280041 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] INCHON (YONHAP)--Those who listened to North Korean radio broadcasts and read various black-listed books were sentenced yesterday to prison terms ranging from one to three years.

The Inchon District Court also suspended civil rights for as many years against Pak Hong-sun, 23, an expellee of Seoul National University, and six others, mostly expellees in their early 20s, on conviction of violating the National Security Law.

In the verdict, the court said it was handing down the prison terms, as "most of the defendants pleaded guilty" to the charges against them by the prosecution.

The defendants, however, shouted anti-government slogans and created commotions for about 10 minutes when the trial ended.

The defendants were arrested on 28 June for reading more than 100 unauthorized ideology-related books and frequently listening to North Korean radio broadcasts through an ultrashortwave radio.

Police Arrest Four Students

SK260101 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] The police yesterday arrested four students, including two coeds, on charges of having attempted to publish a bulletin of the radical student body, "Patriotic Students' Struggling League."

Those arrested, whom the police intend to charge with violation of the National Security Law, are Kim Pyong-kyu, 22, senior of Korea University Miss Pak Yong-suk, 21, Miss Yim Song-hui and Kim Song-un.

According to the police, they were preparing the first issue of the bulletin of the radical student's organization which is held responsible for inciting the Konguk University incident.

In the inaugural issue they planned to publish on 20 November, they intended to carry the "Sound of National Deliberation" monitored from North Korean broadcasting.

They also claimed that South Korea is slandering North Korea in connection with the projected construction of Kumgangsan Dam, thus [words indistinct] of North Korea, according to the police.

Police Investigate Seditious Leaflets

SK210125 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 21 Nov 86 p 1

[Text] Seoul police, alerted by the circulation of printed materials urging students to boycott military services, launched an investigation to track down sources of the subversive leaflets yesterday.

According to police sources, some 30 sheets of leaflets were found scattered at the entrance of Pusan National University library at 8 a.m. Wednesday and some 60 sheets at Songgyungwan University in Seoul three hours later.

The leaflets, claimed to have been distributed by fighters for national emancipation who boycott to become colonial mercenaries, are printed with "Hoist the Flag of National Emancipation by Boycotting to Become Mercenaries," as their headline.

The leaflets criticized the recent rallies held to denounce the projected construction of Kumgangsan dam, saying South Korea's attempting to distort North Korea's peaceful use of water resources as military purpose.

Prosecution Seeks Seven Year Prison Term

SK210117 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 21 Nov 86 p 3

[Text] INCHON (YONHAP)--Prosecutors yesterday demanded a seven-year prison term for a college student accused of listening to North Korean propaganda broadcasts over short-wave radio.

The prosecutors also sought a five-year imprisonment term for each of the six other defendants.

The seven, all of them students from Seoul National University, are charged with violating the National Security Law. They include Pak Hong-son, 24, Pak In-kyu, 22, and Hong Chin-pyo, also 22.

In a trial held at the Inchon District Court, prosecutors demanded that Pak Hong-son be sentenced to seven years in prison and the six others to five years each.

The prosecutors said that the defendants deserve severe punishment because they never showed any sign of repentance for their crime.

The sentencing session is set for 27 November.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PARTY LEADERS TO MEET--The leaders of the three major political parties will meet in the National Assembly today to discuss political and national security affairs. Prime Minister No Sin-yong is scheduled to report to the political leaders on the nation's security situation including North Korean movements. No is expected to confine his briefing to the North Korean Mt. Kungang Dam project and Pyongyang's recent disinformation scheme concerning Kim Il-song's death. The prime minister is likely to request rival political parties to offer suprapartisan cooperation in coping with Pyongyang's "evil schemes" against the South. The meeting, which will be sponsored by Speaker Yi Chae-hyong will be attended by Democratic Justice Party Chairman No Tae-u, New Korea Democratic Party President Yi Min-u and Korea National Party President Yi Man-sop. Following the prime minister's briefing, the three political party leaders are expected to exchange views on the nation's political situation. DJP Chairman No plans to urge NKDP President Yi to cancel his party's scheduled 29 November Seoul rally "in view of the tense national security situation." NKDP President Yi, however, is almost certain to reject No's call on the basis that the rally and national security are two different things. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 25 Nov 86 p 1 SK] /12913

SUPREME COURT PASSES SENTENCE--The Supreme Court yesterday upheld the one-and-a-half-year prison term handed down by a lower court against Ham Un-kyong, an expellee of Seoul National University, on conviction of violating the National Security Law. Ham, 22, former chairman of the university's radical student group called "Sammintu," was one of 73 college students convicted for the seizure of the USIS building in Seoul last 23-26 May. The top court ruled that the so-called Sammin (Nation, Democracy and Masses) ideology advocated by the defendant is, in many aspects, in compliance with North Korea's allegation. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 27 Nov 86 p 3 SK] /12913

POLICE REQUEST ARREST WARRANT--Seoul Chungbu Police Station requested yesterday that the court issue an arrest warrant for Song Kon-ho, 60, who staged a sit-in in protest against the government's order to close down "Mintongnyon," a dissident group. Song, vice chairman of the dissident group, was charged with the violation of law on assembly and demonstration. The former journalist has been under police investigation since 22 October when he was led away by the police while staging the sit-in in the office of the "Mintongnyon." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 25 Nov 86 p 3 SK] /12913

POLICE SEEK ARREST WARRANT--Police yesterday released 48 of the 52 Christian ministers rounded up at a demonstration Tuesday in front of the ruling Democratic Justice Party Headquarters in Insa-dong, downtown Seoul. An arrest warrant was only sought for one demonstration participant, Rev Ho Pyong-sop of the Dongwol Church in Hawolgok-dong, on a charge of violating the law governing assemblies and demonstrations. Police booked three others without detaining them physically. The demonstrators called for direct presidential elections and shouted anti-government slogans. In a related development, about 50 pastors were still staging a sit-in at the Christian building in Yonji-dong, Chongno-gu. They are demanding an immediate release of those detained by police. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Nov 86 p 3 SK] /12913

CSO: 4100/061

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

GOVERNMENT'S PUBLIC WELFARE PACKAGE ANNOUNCEMENT REVIEWED

Policies Analyzed

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 2 Sep 86 p 2

[Column: "Public Pension Plan: With Less Than 20 Years Work, Pension Paid From Long-Term Savings Interest; Minimum-Wage System: 160,000 Workers With Monthly Income Less Than 100,000 Won (\$120) Will Benefit"]

[Text] Questions related to the major policies set and announced by the government including the nationwide medical insurance policy, public pension plan and the minimum wage system are analyzed in a question and answer format.

The Nationwide Medical Insurance Plan:

--What is the reason for delaying the implementation time of the plan in the cities to 1989 whereas the plan starts from 1988 in the farming areas?

"Based on the model experimental results beginning in 1981 in the six cities and provinces; Mokpo, Hongchon, Gangwha, Boeun, Okgu and Gunwi, the three areas of Boeun, Gangwha and Okgu turned out to be in black. Based on this experience, they decided to implement the plans first in the farming areas. It will be delayed in the cities, because more time is needed to study the problems.

--How does the government plan to select the low-income group who gets financial support from the government?

"Administrative authorities set up a standard based on the income level and assets, and ranks are determined accordingly."

--What is the government's plan for those groups who cannot afford the insurance premium?

"The results of regional experiments of the medical insurance policies showed that the payment rate was low initially, but recently improved to 96.7 percent. Therefore, only a very small minority is not expected to be able to pay. The government will try to persuade people to pay the premium, and in the worst case, the government will have the Insurance Association solve this problem."

--How is the insurance premium amount determined?

"The premium will vary depending on the geographical locations and the frequency of hospital visits by members. If the whole nation is on the medical insurance plan, the rate of hospital utilization will increase dramatically, and the medical fee will increase accordingly."

--What is the estimated number of people who will receive the benefit of the new nationwide insurance plan?

"Of the total population 43.7 percent, including 8.43 million people in farming and fishing villages, the low-income group in the cities and 9.75 million self-employed will receive the benefit."

--What is the government's role in relation to the nationwide medical insurance plan?

"It can be summarized as a form of partial assistance in the insurance premium payment for the low-income people, support of management expense and administrative supervision."

Public Pension System:

--What is the difference between the new system and the current civil service and military pension system?

"The current pension system for civil servants and military people pays either pension of lump sum retirement payment after one retires. The new public pension system is different in that people get both pension and lump sum retirement payment."

--What happens if one cannot work continuously for 20 years?

"He/she is considered as a drop-out and is paid a lump sum of what he/she has paid in up to that point with 18.9 percent long-term savings interest."

--What kind of benefit can a worker who is now 40 years old receive?

"Since the new system will be effective in 1988, if one is working for a company where the mandatory retirement age is 60, the person who is now 40 years old is not eligible for the 20-year pension benefit. Instead he/she will be paid a lump sum together with the interest. Since it is a trend in the developed countries, however, to extend the retirement age to 65, those who are now 40 will be eligible for the 20-year retirement benefit if our retirement age is extended to 65."

--What if one changes one's job?

"Since all the pension insurance records and the funds accumulated are transferred to a new place of employment, one can still receive the benefit after 20 years of working. The unemployment period between the time one leaves an old job and finds a new one is not counted, however. Furthermore, details such as up to how many years of the unemployment period will be counted, and the transfer of the accumulated funds to a new place of employment are not yet determined."

--If the new system is adopted, how much better is it compared to the lump sum retirement payment?

"It is predicted that it will be about 4 to 5 times better than the lump sum taking into account the life-time pension."

--How much lump sum and pension will a person with 10 years of working experience as of 1988 receive, if he retired after 20 years of working?

"In 1992, an amount which is 15 times his monthly salary (1 month's salary per year of working) will be put into savings as a lump sum retirement fund. From 1993, 2 percent out of the current 8.3 percent of salary set aside for the lump sum retirement fund will be allocated to the pension fund and 3 percent from 1998. Therefore, the lump sum retirement payment will be similar to what he would get under the old system, but he will receive an additional separate pension."

--Would people really receive 40 percent of their salary as pension with the current extremely low contribution by workers as well as employers?

"Initially, the portion put in by members and employers is low but will increase gradually. Therefore, the next generation's portion will be bigger, but this is the same in developed countries, too."

Minimum Wage System:

--Who benefits from the minimum-wage system?

"Since the minimum wage amount is not yet known, it is difficult to determine exactly who will benefit from the system. However, since the system will be applied to the manufacturing area from 1988, it is certain that 163,000 workers engaged in the manufacturing area who are paid under 100,000 won (\$120) per month (8.9 percent of the total number of workers engaged in manufacturing) will receive the benefit."

--What will be the estimated minimum wage?

"Although it will be determined by the minimum-wage committee in various working areas, it is known to be the basic policy of the government that the minimum wage should be at least 100,000 won, which is the current administrative guideline of the government. Thus, even if 40 percent of the current average income in certain areas is less than 100,000 won, the minimum wage is expected to be determined somewhere above 100,000 won."

--What is the renewal period of minimum wage?

"Since the period is not specified in the government announcement, it has the future potential for dispute. The Korean Managers' Association, who is the user of the new system insists that the renewal period be once every 1 to 3 years, while the Laborers' Federation insists on the renewal being twice a year. The government's attitude on renewal is that it will be renewed as necessary, according to practice."

—Since those under 18 years of age are excluded from the beneficiary category, are there concerns that minors may be treated unfairly?

"That point is also one of the problems that has been pointed out as a potential problem area. In fact, the proposed new system has a contradictory aspect that unskilled technicians above 18 are guaranteed minimum wage whereas skilled technicians below 18 are not. It has also been pointed out that the fact that those in the probationary or training period are also excluded, has the potential to be abused."

More Revenue Needed

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 2 Sep 86 p 2

[Article by Kwon Sun-jik reporter: "Appropriating 1 Trillion Won Yearly for 5 Years Difficult; Key Is To Persuade and Bring About Agreement Within the Group to Bear Greater Tax Burden"]

[Text] The "Policy of Public Welfare Promotion" announced by the government consists of the following four themes; expanding the medical insurance plan to the whole nation by 1989, adopting the public pension and the minimum-wage systems from 1988 and concentrating on the improvement of the quality of life of low-income people, including the poor people in the cities, the handicapped and low-income laborers.

In fact, five welfare policies are being promoted including the comprehensive development plan being actively promoted beginning this year for the farming and fishing villages.

The government's explanation is that if these policies are successfully carried out, the regional income disparity created during the process of economic growth will be substantially improved by the early nineties.

A blueprint of the government's welfare policy is something that most people have been wishing for. It has great significance in that it is an ambitious public pledge by the Fifth Republic and has been evaluated as a great change in policy toward an even distribution of the fruits of growth to everyone.

Following the political pledge of "Democratization" and the "Peaceful Power Shift," a great promise of an epoch-making economic and social welfare improvement has been announced. Whether or not these two promises will be carried out will be a measure of assessing the accomplishment of the Fifth Republic at a later period in our history. The government itself, therefore, has been tasked with the heavy burden of keeping this promise.

The basic directions of the government's welfare improvement are as follows: Starting from 1989, the medical insurance plan will be implemented for every citizen in order to protect them from the threat of disease; starting from 1988, a public pension plan will be adopted to provide stability in old age, and as protection insurance from unexpected accidents such as death and disability; a minimum-wage policy will be adopted from 1988 to solve the problem of low wages which are below the minimum living requirement.

In order to carry out such welfare improvement policies, the government is planning to spend a total of 5.9 trillion won (approximately \$7 billion) between 1987 and 1991. More than 1.1 trillion won will be spent every year out of the government budget. Whether or not our economy is capable of handling all of these welfare systems simultaneously, requiring enormous financial resources, has been pointed out as the biggest problem.

There is another difficult problem in that although the government's plan is desirable in view of the national economy as a whole, the burden on the main economic structure and on different levels of the population will inevitably be heavier.

The government believes, however, that now is the best time to push such policies.

It is predicted that during the period between 1987 and 1991 our economy will be such that while maintaining a high average growth rate of 7 percent, employment and consumer prices will remain stable. A basis for trade surplus will be established, and foreign debt will be reduced. It is pointed out that since the per capita GNP in 1991 is expected to be \$3,800, it may not be unreasonable to compare the timing with other developed countries' timing for implementation of a full-scale welfare system.

Furthermore, the average age of people is increasing every year, and since the baby-boom generation is now entering the work force, it is anticipated that they will be able to play an important role in the appropriation of funds, which is the biggest problem in implementing the public pension system.

In addition to the environmental maturity, there are political and social reasons why they can no longer ignore the desire for a more equitable "distribution of growth benefits" from low-income laborers or people from farming and fishing villages, who have been neglected during the period of economic development.

The current situation is such that the previous logic of "growth first, and distribution later" can no longer be convincing.

The interpretation is that, after all, the current policies were developed as a result of a political decision to throw a "welfare" card to the people related to the forthcoming political schedule, including the implementation of the local self-governing system, and the election for constitutional revision. This is in addition to the environmental maturity necessary for implementing the welfare system, and the desire of the neglected class which can no longer be ignored.

The revenue for the government's budget comes, after all, from people's tax money. And by helping the low-income class through increased taxation of the rich, the government is reinforcing the function of the redistribution of income without bringing about inflation.

While studying the expansion of composite income tax, and an increase in property tax such as inheritance tax, the plan is to increase the direct-tax rate, which is proportionally higher for middle to high income groups. It will be increased to 36.5 percent by 1991 from the current 20.5 percent.

The government's policy is to raise the average tax rate from 19.0 percent in 1986 to 20.5 percent by 1991. The ratio of expenses necessary for the improvement of the welfare system in the budget will be increased from 28.1 percent in 1986 to 32.5 percent by 1991.

The point is how rationally to distribute the expenses necessary for the welfare expansion to various groups and to reach a national consensus.

Since the expansion of social welfare means, from an economic perspective, the distribution of resources to nonproductive areas, the current policy will have the effect of weakening the national economy's productivity. Therefore, the problem of how to balance welfare demand with the necessity for growth is emerging.

The minimum-wage system will create a reduction in employment, as well as welfare expenses in business. There is also a possibility that the minimum-wage being interpreted as a guideline for wages will be abused as a tool for wage control.

It is pointed out that the success or failure of the proposed welfare policies will depend on how to resolve these relevant problems, and reach a consensus among all groups.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

DARK SIDE OF CURRENT ECONOMY VIEWED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 21 Aug 86 p 1

[Article by reporter Sin Sang-sok]

[Text] One of the common issues that often surfaces in the slogans of demonstrating students is connected with the unequal distribution of income. The attempts to form oriental organizations to raise problem questions such as the Catholic Farmers Association or the Urban Industry Missionary Association and disguised employee organizations cannot be understood but in the same vein.

In addition to this, social friction surrounding the problem of distribution is arising everywhere.

From the beginning, high growth was possible with unequal distribution. If small earnings are evenly divided among all the people, they will naturally all be consumed. They must be more or less unequally divided so that those who have can save and re-invest, thereby promoting economic development. In the early period of economic development, the government, with the tacit agreement of some of the people, cried out to begin with growth first. But in proportion to the speed of growth, the disparity between the light and dark, the rich and the poor, grew greater, and in the end unequal distribution became a factor blocking economic growth itself.

To be sure, the twisted phenomenon of the unequal distribution of income has surfaced as the biggest issue that our economy must solve at this time.

According to the analysis of the Economic Planning Board, the 19.3 percent rate of earnings which the low-income class (40 percent of the population) occupied during 1965 dropped to 18.8 percent in 1982, while, on the other hand, the 34.3 percent rate of earnings which the upper-income class (20 percent of the population) occupied in 1965 increased to 43 percent in 1982. The fourfold disparity in earnings of the 40 percent lower class and 20 percent upper class increased to a sixfold disparity and this shows that the twisted phenomenon of distribution is getting worse as time goes by.

The actual condition of wages is also a phenomenon worth worrying about.

As of the end of 1984, 56.8 percent or 4,495,000 of the 7,916,000 people who paid earned income tax were tax-exempt earners. More than half of the salary earners do not pay taxes. This is not because the government is generous, but they do not pay taxes because their level of earnings are too low.

The acceptable level for a family of five is 228,000 won per month. As for a single person, if it is less than 109,000 won a month, he does not pay taxes.

As of the end of 1984, 13.5 percent of 301,000 workers in manufacturing firms with more than 10 workers received monthly wages of less than 100,000 won. If allowances/bonuses are included, the proportion of workers with less than 100,000 won reach 5.4 percent, or 179,000. This is an amazingly meager wage.

There are also other statistics. With the average income of the lowest 10 percent of city worker households as of the end of 1985 at 125,271 won, and the average income of the highest 10 percent class at 1,008,466 won, the disparity in income between the two classes reaches 8.6 times.

The analysis of policy authorities is that the disparity in income will become greater as time passes and there is no hint that it will be corrected in the near future.

Nevertheless, the statistics that the government has compiled are somewhat bright. However, if we look at our living environment, the disparity is reflected in much greater detail. If we go to short-term financing companies it is said there are more than 100 creditors with more than 10 billion won. If we go to the stock market or the real estate investment field, bundles of money at the level of several hundred million won commonly change hands. Contrary to this, in poor houses they live while keeping track of one charcoal briquet and one bag of Ramyon (noodles).

The high-income class indulges in intemperate dissipated consumption and the middle class, in order to follow suit, has fallen into illusionary consumption and is spending more than it earns. On the contrary, the low-income class is pressed to maintain a livelihood.

Now, a clear line is drawn between the high-income class and low-income class. Generally, the people who frequent golf courses, high-class salons, hotels, high-class restaurants, department stores, and high-class saunas are the same. Those people all drive around in their private automobiles. Pleasure quarters and places of the high-class leisure must be equipped with large parking lots and these large parking lots are always full. In the present world, a person without his own automobile cannot be called high income. Can one frequent gold courses or high-class salons by riding crowded buses or the subway?

There are just 400,000-500,000 who have their own automobile. If family members are added this is less than 2 million. Even though the high-income class is less than 5 percent of the population of 40 million, one gets the

feeling that this society is overflowing with extravagance, merrymaking, and overconsumption. This is because the conduct of the high-income class is that tumultuous.

Moreover, the high-income class is the mainstream of the leisure class. According to the unofficial totals of the authorities, as of March 1984 the number of people living a luxurious life while making money in real estate transactions or stock investments reaches 375,000. This is an increase of 90,000, when compared to the 286,000 of the end of 1983. Among these, the number of indulgers without a fixed job reaches 70,000-80,000. On top of this, most of the people do not pay taxes.

The phenomena of the polarization and stratification of distribution have a great effect on the flow of the economy. The economic stagnation of 1985 was a byproduct of unequal distribution.

On entering the 1980's, the government froze wages and froze its purchase price of all grain as part of its policy of price stabilization, so the income of wageearners and farmers did not increase. On top of that, from 1982 the tax exemption limit has remained unchanged.

The result of this is that production, investment, and consumption activities have also started to show signs of polarization. When daily necessities consumed by the majority of the low-income class such as workers or farmers do not sell, stores have no business. In their place, automobiles, VTR's, electric ranges, and other things targeted at the high-income class sell like wildfire. Department stores and supermarkets targeted at the high-income class do well, but traditional markets targeted at the consuming populace do not do well. Therefore, the department stores of plutocrats thrive while the number of empty shops in Namdaemun Market increases.

Investment is the same. Among the rich the tendency towards indulgence is prevalent; therefore, even though they have money they do not invest. Even if they do undertake something, they are only interested in service industries targeted at the rich such as real estate, gold courses, pleasure industries, etc. There are no grounds for believing that these are good investments.

On top of this, the circumstances surrounding the foreign economic situation are bad so exports have also become difficult.

Subsequently, there is no reason why the economy should get better. Last year the rate of economic growth was at the lowest level since entering the 1980's, 5.1 percent (excluding 1980). In this, the rate of growth for manufacturing industries was only 3.5 percent, while contrary to this, even in such a situation, service industries grew at a rate of 6.8 percent.

In the words of our time, our economy has fallen into a structural imbalance.

Fortunately, owing to the three facets of a golden opportunity, our economy entered the path of high growth but problems stemming from inequality of distribution and maldistribution of wealth are the same as before.

There are complaints that durable consumer goods such as automobiles, VTR's, etc., and such things as gasoline and high-class liquor that the high-income class consumes still sell well, but things like clothes or the popular food ramyon that many in the low-income class need are not doing well. How shall we explain the reason for a decline in the consumption of ramyon and an increase in the number of cheap-restaurants closings?

Even though one shouts that recently exports are doing well, investment has increased, and the rate of economic growth has risen for this or that reason, many people cannot experience the high degree of growth. Even though exports increase and productions and investment grow, these types of things do not go beyond limited phenomena and do not influence the whole popular economy.

At the very beginning the inequality of income promoted economic growth, but now excessive inequality has surfaced as a shackle on the economy. In addition to the economic aspect, it also contributes political and social unstable elements. In particular, it is becoming a big burden on political development.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

LABOR, ECONOMY RESEARCH SOCIETY STUDY REPORTED

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 22 Oct 86 p 3

[Report by reporter Yi Paek-man: "The Introduction of a Minimum Wage System and Policy Measures Involved"]

[Text] The Korea Labor and Economy Research Society--Professor Kim Su-kwon of Kyonghui University, president--recently held a paper-reading meeting at the Korea Development Research Institute on the main theme entitled "The Introduction of a Minimum Wage System and Policy Measures Involved." The papers read at the meeting include: The Major Points at Issue Involving the Minimum Wage System by Professor Pae Mo-ki of Seoul National University; The Level of the Minimum Wage by Professor Kim Tae-mo of Chungang University, and People Covered by the Minimum Wage and the Operation of the Minimum Wage System by Professor Pak Se-il of Seoul National University. The following is a summary of the papers read and the discussions made at the forum. (Editor's note)

The major points at issue involving the introduction of a minimum wage system are: the method of determining the minimum wage; its components; the periodical revision of the minimum wage; the determination of a minimum wage for cottage industry labor; and punitive provisions for violations.

The government and the Federation of Korean Industries [FKI] maintain that the Minimum Wage Deliberation Commission should decide the minimum wage whereas the Korea Federation of Labor Unions [KFLU] insists that a minimum wage for each category of business should be determined through collective bargaining between labor and management, not by the Minimum Wage Commission.

Professor Pae positively appraised the KFLU's view saying it is worth full study because it will be desirable for a minimum wage to be determined voluntarily through collective bargaining when the practice of freely determining a minimum wage between labor and management develops in the future.

A negative view prevailed against the government's opinion that different minimum wages should be set for different business categories and different industries.

In brief, Professor Pak maintained that a uniform minimum wage should be applied irrespective of business scale, industrial or job category, and the employee's age. He argued that theoretically speaking, differences in productivity between industries may have to be reflected in determining a minimum wage, but it will be improper to set different minimum wages for different industries because the minimum wage system is a social policy measure.

He maintained that the minimum cost of living should invariably be the criteria for determining the minimum wage level because there is no difference in the minimum cost of living between workers in different industries and on different jobs.

It was pointed out, however, that the government should provide financial assistance or tax benefits for a certain period of time to those industries which cannot afford to pay adequate wages and those other industries with low productivity.

However, the speakers were agreed that there should be regional differences in the minimum wage level.

This is because, in reality, the cost of living varies in different regions. But speakers argued that regions should be classified into large, medium, and small cities, etc., instead of classifying them according to administrative districts. According to this argument, a differential minimum wage system does reflect the gap in the cost of living between different areas, but it will induce capital investment to relatively low-wage areas and in the long run enable balanced development in different regions.

In this regard, Professor Pae said: "As a matter of practicality, it is admissible to set different minimum wages for different regions, but ultimately a uniform minimum wage should be introduced for all industries throughout the country."

Professor Kim also stressed that regional differences in the minimum wage should be minimized and, in the long run, they should be eliminated.

As for the composition of the minimum wage deliberation commission, the dominant view was that the commission should be equally represented by labor, management, and the public interests.

The reason for advocating equal representation is that it would be difficult to reach a compromise between the proposals of the KFLU and the FKI. The former proposes that the commission should be manned by seven representatives each from labor and management, and three from the public interests whereas the latter proposes that it should be equally represented by labor, management, and the government.

Regarding the KFLU proposal that an ad hoc cost of living committee be set up in the minimum wage deliberation commission to determine the cost of living, speakers pointed out that it would be very difficult to adopt the proposal.

While admitting the necessity of surveying the cost of living, they argued that in view of the fact that the matter involves the question of how to link the level of the minimum wage to the level of living cost, there is room for argument as to whether the minimum wage which must be determined immediately will be sufficient to cover the minimum cost of living.

In this regard, Professor Pae came up with an alternative proposal that living cost surveys conducted by the Ministry of Labor Affairs statistical division, the Agency of Economic Planning, or the Bank of Korea be expanded so as to make it possible to measure the actual level of living cost.

Professor Pak proposed that the minimum wage deliberation commission be made up of eight representatives each from labor, management, and the public interest sector and that four of each group of eight be experts on compiling and analyzing basic statistics so that problems involving basic statistics can be dealt with.

Professor Kim set forth the following three basic principles governing the determination of a minimum wage:

First, the average wage in a business category should be the primary criteria for determining the minimum wage in that category of business.

Second, the level of living cost of the workers should only be used in adjusting regional gaps.

Third, enterprises' ability to pay should mainly be reflected in the variance between different business categories.

However, Professor Kim maintained that for the minimum wage system to rectify low wages, the rate of increase in the general wage level or the rate of increase in labor productivity for added value, whichever is the larger of the two, should be used as the floor for determining the rate of increase in the minimum wage.

The KFLU and the FKI are at odds over the question of whether payment in kind, bonuses, and so forth, should be included in the minimum wage, but the prevailing view at the forum was against this inclusion.

The reason was that it is difficult to find an objective criteria for determining the value of things paid in kind, such as food, clothing, and goods, therefore the inclusion of such payment is likely to ignite a labor-management dispute.

Nevertheless, Professor Pak held that such fringe benefits as company-provided living quarters and dormitories which lend themselves to an objective assessment, and which must be encouraged from a welfare point of view should be included in determining the minimum wage.

Professor Pae said that there are considerable differences among firms in the amount of bonuses, overtime pay, and other similar payments, and what is more,

Table of Low Wage Distribution by Major Business Categories
(as of November 1985)

Unit: won/person

Business categories	Less than 60,000 won	60,000 or more but less than 70,000 won	70,000 or more but less than 80,000 won	80,000 or more but less than 90,000 won	90,000 or more but less than 100,000 won	Total (number of workers receiving wages less than 100,000 won)	Total number of workers (in each industry)
Textile	72	3,858	11,644	12,876	20,030	48,471	247 thousands
Clothing	--	1,276	8,212	11,982	13,128	34,598	177 "
Footwear	--	364	691	3,290	7,053	11,398	117 "
Electric machinery and appliances	27	309	1,521	3,775	11,043	16,675	224 "
Rubber products	--	--	1,316	427	1,290	3,033	172 }
Ceramics, porcelain, earthenware	--	17	271	970	1,770	3,028	
Scientific instruments	--	--	69	92	1,452	1,613	927 }
Other manufacturing firms	--	400	2,874	3,156	4,381	10,311	
Total	99	6,224	26,598	36,559	60,147	129,627	

they do not fall under the category of base pay but rather are intended as an incentive pay to promote higher efficiency.

The opinions differed on the question of how often the minimum wage should be revised. The government wants the minimum wage to be revised once a year, the KFLU wants a quarterly revision at least, and the FKI is against revising it annually. Professor Pae supported the idea of revising it annually. He said that a new minimum wage should be set each year on the basis of the rate of price increase, labor productivity, and so forth.

On the contrary, Professor Pak held that it will be more effective to automatically revise the minimum wage once a year to match the rate of increase in the cost of living, and to make an overall review every 3 years or so.

The opinions were also divided on the scope of application of the minimum wage system. Professor Pak held that the minimum wage should be applied to every industry and every worker as a matter of principle. He also demanded that day laborers whose term of employment is less than 1 month, and temporary employees whose term of employment is more than a month but less than a year be covered by the minimum wage system, but not employees on probation. He particularly stressed that in view of the purpose of introducing a minimum wage system, it should be uniformly applied to all business organizations regardless of the number of employees they hire, instead of setting a minimum scale for enterprises to come under the minimum wage system.

Regarding the question of low wages for workers in cottage industry, Professor Pae maintained that as a matter of principle, the problem should be solved by enacting a separate "cottage industry labor law." Concerning workers less than 18 years of age, mentally and physically handicapped workers, and workers in special categories who receive tips, Professor Pae said that when their employer assesses their actual labor productivity for added value and finds it to be lower than that of the ordinary workers, these people should be excluded from the minimum wage system.

Professor Pak stressed that two separate minimum wages should be set for unmarried workers and married workers with dependents because the actual cost of living differs between married and unmarried workers.

Professor Pak also stressed that harsher punishment should be provided for violators. He said that it is necessary to tighten the provision setting forth imprisonment in addition to a fine for violators, and introduce a "triple indemnity system," a system of confiscating as a fine an amount equal to three times the profit earned by paying wages below the minimum wage.

Professor Pak said that it is impossible effectively to monitor or oversee the implementation of the minimum wage system with the current strength of 375 or so labor commissioners, adding that it is desirable to give quasi-labor watchdog functions to some KFLU or FKI officials in order to enliven the self-help efforts on the part of the workers and the general public.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

EDITORIAL ON STABILIZING ECONOMIC GROWTH RATE

SK220036 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 Nov 86 p 2

[Editorial: "Stable Economic Growth"]

[Text] The nation's GNP growth in real terms during the third quarter of this year has been estimated at more than 14 percent, as compared to the same period of last year.

The estimate has prompted many economic research institutes to entertain prospects of no less than 12 percent in the year's annual economic growth rate, the highest level since the turn of this decade. Such a high rate is expected to better the 10.5 percent projection recently made by the Korea Development Institute, a government-subsidized think tank, for the year's GNP growth.

According to the Bank of Korea, which analyzed economic performance during the July-September period, the quarterly economic growth of 12.9 percent in the gross domestic product (GDP) was sound and reassuring--especially the 18 percent growth in the manufacturing sector which will have a considerable impact on creating employment opportunities.

Also encouraging in the third-quarter economic performance were signs of sustained growth potentials due to a continued high increase in fixed investment, particularly that for plant facilities.

Another bright aspect to be noted is the fact that the high economic performance was accompanied by an impressive improvement in the international balance of payments and price stability, a pattern different from the nation's rapid economic growth during the 1970s.

While the pace of the nation's economic growth is unlikely to slow down through the end of this year, concerns are voiced about overheated economic activity in the near future.

Astute and circumspect measures are in order to prolong the high and sound economic growth by better coping with both domestic and international economic variables in time.

Noteworthy in this respect is a slowdown in the "three lows" in the international economic environment in favor of Korea: that is, crude oil prices and international interest rates have already been on the upturn, while the U.S. dollar value has also begun to rally.

Consequently, the international economic milieu is likely to change substantially next year. In this connection, investment must be further encouraged, with particular efforts being made to preclude any excessive investment in certain industrial sectors or investment unbalanced between export-oriented and domestic demand industries.

What is especially needed, taking advantage of the current favorable international economic environment, are concerted measures to improve domestic industrial structure and do away with all factors that may lead to business insolvency.

Besides, efficient steps are needed to prevent the recurrence of inflation, speculation in real estate and overconsumption, while increasing savings by economized use of all resources.

In this connection, government authorities are called upon to weigh every possible precautionary step against adverse factors which would shake hard-won economic stability. In particular, the authorities are advised to take all possible measures to forestall inflation in implementing fiscal and monetary policies.

Now is not a time to take measures which may bring about overheated business activity, but rather to guard against it.

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S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

CHANGES IN ENROLLMENT POLICY AT COLLEGES REPORTED

Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 2 Nov 86 p 10

[Article and charts by reporter Yim Ch'ol-sun: "The Fixed Number of Graduates Will Not Be Changed Due to Difficulty of Finding Employment on the Part of Graduates of Higher Educational Facilities; the Content of Decisions on Fixed Numbers of College Graduates"]

[Text] The Ministry of Education has again imposed, as it did last year, a freeze at the current level on the fixed number of college graduates. Such a measure, as we interpret it, is designed to change its policy on the fixed number of college graduates from that of quantitative growth to that of enhancing qualitative standards; and it is also designed to more or less ease the recent slump in employment of college graduates. The principles governing the decisions of the Ministry of Education are briefly as follows: elevating the natural science field; nurturing local colleges and universities, and suppressing the increase in the number of colleges and universities students in the region of the capital city; and reducing the number of teachers colleges. In particular, the notion that governed the ministry's decision seems to have been the following: In order to eliminate the inflation phenomenon in the number of college graduates--only 43 percent of college graduates are being employed--it is necessary to put a lid on the fixed number of college graduates.

The percentage of high school graduates who are entering colleges: Due to the recent decision [of the ministry], the percentage of those who are expected to graduate from high schools and to enter colleges is going to be somewhere around 28.4 percent--similar to Japan's 28.6 percent. This percentage has been dropping every year: it was 37.6 percent in 1981; 35.8 percent in 1982; 30.5 percent in 1986; and it will be the lowest in 1987. The reason for this is as follows: If the percentage of excessive enrollment in colleges is going to be 120.8 percent, like that of last year, the number of students to be enrolled in colleges will be 204,411. However, the number of students who are scheduled to graduate from high schools is as many as 720,796.

Even if 11 teachers colleges (3,230 students) and 120 professional colleges (96,930 students) are added to the figure cited above, the fixed number of students in higher educational schools would be only 266,690.

The rate of competition: The number of applicants for scholastic ability tests has exceeded 730,000 for the first time in history. It reached 732,931, which is greater than that of last year by 19,410. Furthermore, colleges are expected to lower the number of students to be enrolled in compliance with the recently announced fixed number of college graduates. Thus the level of competition has been raised. In the region of the capital city, including Seoul, where there are many full-time colleges and universities, the fixed number of graduates for them has not been increased; thus the level of competition there may become even keener. The level of competition at the 74 colleges and universities, including 11 teachers colleges, may reach 2.4 to 1, which is higher than last year's 2.32 to 1.

Coordinations by the field: [The number for] the field of humanities as a whole has been reduced by 955, whereas that for the field of natural [sciences] has increased by 1,715. This increase is a matter of course in that the number of applicants for the scholastic ability tests increased by 15,438 in the field of natural science, compared to that of last year. As for the increase in the field of natural science, it occurred in the field of most up-to-date technology, including electronics and genetic engineering, and in the field of basic sciences. Meanwhile, the rate of increase in the number of applicants for the field of natural sciences reached as much as 1.1 percent; thus the rate of competition in the field of natural sciences is expected to be higher than that of last year. In the field of humanities, the number of applicants decreased by 1.1 percent compared to that of last year; but the absolute number has increased and the fixed number [of graduates] has been reduced. Therefore, it is rather hard to expect in that field that the rate of competition would be lowered.

Reductions for teachers colleges: Last year there was a reduction of 1,865 (national: 1,365; private: 500) in the field of teachers colleges. For this year, the reduction was only 825 (national: 775; private: 50). Last year, the scale of reduction was unilaterally proposed to universities; and that caused some controversy. So, in this year, the decision on the matter was left to the discretion of each university. However, private universities did not respond well [and the situation changed accordingly]. Reduction came in the following colleges and universities: Seoul University: 25; Pusan University: 125; Kyongsang University: 60; Kangwon University: 70; Ch'ungbuk University: 50; Kongju Teachers College: 80; Kyongbuk University: 70; Chonbuk University: 70; Chonnam University: 55; Cheju University: 50; Ch'ungnam University: 50; Andong University: 5; Mokp'o University: 10; Sunch'on University: 35; Koryo University: 20; Sejong University: 10; Inha University: 10; Hyosong Women's University: 10; etc.

Comparison by the Field

Section	Field of Natural Science		Field of Humanities	
	Fixed number of graduates	Percentage	Fixed number of graduates	Percentage
1986 school year	74,750	45.1	91,030	54.9
1987 school year	76,465	45.9	90,075	54.1
Increase or decrease	1,715	0.8	Δ 955	0.8

Comparison by the Region

	<u>Fixed number of graduates for 1989</u>	<u>Coordination</u>	<u>Fixed number of graduates for 1990</u>
Seoul	49,555	Δ 175	49,380
Capital city region	70,925	Δ 170	70,755
Local districts	94,855	930	95,785
Total	165,780	760	166,540

Coordinations by region: No increase whatsoever was allowed for the region of capital city. But it is a special case where an East European language course, in which Polish and Romanian languages will be taught, has been newly established in the Yongin campus, University of Foreign Language. As for Seoul, the fixed number was 49,555 and reduced to 49,380--a decrease of 175; and as for the universities in the region of capital city, it was 70,925 and reduced to 70,755--a decrease of 170. Thus, as for the whole area of the capital city region, there was a decrease of 345. As for the universities in local districts, [the fixed number] increased from 94,855 to 95,785--an increase of 930.

Professional colleges and teachers colleges: The fixed number of graduates for [a total of] 120 professional colleges [for this year] became 96,930--with a reduction of 120 compared to that of last year. Major changes were in the coordinations for the following fields: gilding, industrial designing, fire fighting security, and optic fibers. As a result of recent coordinations, the fixed number of graduates for professional colleges increased to 66.6 percent from 66.1 percent for the field of natural sciences; that for the field of humanities and social sciences decreased to 26.7 percent from 27.1 percent; and that for the field of arts and physical education decreased to 6.7 percent from 6.8 percent.

Meanwhile, the fixed number for teachers colleges are as follows: Seoul: 520; Pusan: 320; Kwangju: 280; Taegu: 400; Inchon: 400; Kongju: 280; Ch'unch'on: 240; Chonju: 180; Chinju: 360; Ch'ongju: 180; and Cheju: 60.

Contents of Coordinations for the Fixed Number of
College Graduates for the 1990 Class

A guide to the table:

The figures in the parentheses in the column of the fixed number of graduates for 1990 class indicate an increase or decrease compared to that for the 1989 class; they are indicated in the total figures.

∇ marks indicate decrease; "(Incr)" indicates increase.

"(New)" indicates newly established; "(Night or Day)" indicates night school or day school

Name of College or University Fixed number of graduates	Contents of Coordinations
Seoul University 4,435 (∇ 210)	<Reduction in fixed number ∇ 210> #Teachers College: ∇ 25: physical education 10; physics, chemistry, biology, 5 for each. #School of Humanities: ∇ 15: Korean literature, English literature, Western literature, 5 for each. #School of Social Sciences: ∇ 30: economics 9, international economy 5, political science, foreign affairs, society, anthropology, psychology, geography, social welfare, journalism, 2 for each. #School of Natural Sciences: ∇ 25: statistics, physics, chemistry, microbiology, oceanography, 5 for each. #School of Business Administration: ∇ 15: business administration 15. #School of Engineering: ∇ 35: architecture, metallurgy, mechanical designing, electrolology, computer science, chemistry, ship-building, 5 for each. #School of Law: ∇ 10: public laws, civil laws, 5 for each. #School of Medicine: ∇ 5: nursing 5. #School of Arts: ∇ 5: Western painting 2, sculpture 3. #School of Music: ∇ 10: instruments 5, vocal music 4, Korean music 1. #School of Agriculture: ∇ 35: agriculture, forestry, forestry manufacturing, food processing, livestock, agricultural engineering, agricultural home economics, 5 for each.
Seoul City University 850	#Colleges newly established: School of Law and Administration: 3 courses: 130; School of Business Administration: 5 courses: 250; School of Humanities: 8 courses: 250; School of Engineering: 6 courses: 220. <Voluntary coordination> Korean history: 30 (Night→Day)

Name of College or University Fixed number of graduates	Contents of Coordinations
Kon'guk University (Seoul) 2,520 (Ch'ungju) 1,040	<Voluntary coordination> Chemical engineering: 40 (Night→Day), environmental engineering: 40 (Night→Day), foreign trade: 10 (Night→Day) <College newly established> School of Medicine (1 course; 40)
Kyonghui University (Seoul) 1,910 (Yongin) 1,770	<Voluntary coordination> National ethics→Philosophy
Koryo University (Seoul) 3,610 (Choch'iwon) 760	<Voluntary coordination> #School of Literature: Korean literature: ∇ 30; Chinese literature: 30 (New). #Teachers college: Korean language: ∇ 20. #School of Agriculture: genetic engineering: 10 (Incr) #School of Science: computer science: 10 (Incr) <Voluntary coordination> #School of Humanities: English literature: ∇ 20; society: ∇ 10; mathematics: ∇ 10; physics: ∇ 10; chemistry: ∇ 10; computer science: 30 (New); biological engineering: 30 (New)
Kungmin University 1,530	<Colleges newly established> School of Forestry (2 courses; 40) <Voluntary coordination> #School of Literature: Korean literature: ∇ 5; English literature: ∇ 5; Chinese literature: ∇ 5; Korean history: ∇ 5. #School of Forestry: forestry: 20 (New). #Costume→Costume designing
Tan'guk University (Seoul) 1,760 (Ch'onan) 1,910	<Voluntary coordination> #School of Business Administration: trade: ∇ 20 (Night, Day, 10 for each); business administration: ∇ 20 (Night, Day, 10 for each); visual designing: 40 (New) <Colleges newly established> School of Physical Education (3 courses; 120) <Voluntary coordination> #School of Humanities: German literature: ∇ 20; French literature: ∇ 20. #School of Physical Education: social physical education: 40 (New) #Spanish language→Western literature
Tongguk University (Seoul) 2,110	<Voluntary coordination> #School of Business Administration: trade: ∇ 10 (Night); business administration: ∇ 5 (Night); accounting: ∇ 5 (Night). #School of Buddhism: Arts: 10 (Incr). #School of Law and Administration: law: 10 (Incr). Social development→Society. <Voluntary coordination> Economy: 10 (Night→Day); business administration: 33 (Night→Day); accounting: 14 (Night→Day)

Name of College
or University
Fixed number of
graduates

Contents of Coordinations

(Kyongju) 1,380	<Colleges reorganized> #School of Science and Literature→ School of Humanities (10 courses; 480); School of Natural Science (5 courses; 230) <Voluntary coordination> #School of Law and Business: economics: ∇ 10; trade: ∇ 10; business administration: ∇ 10; accounting: ∇ 10. #School of Science and Literature: Korean literature: ∇ 10; Buddhist children: 50 (New) #Environmental scenery formation→Scenery formation
Songsin Women's University 1,170	<Voluntary coordination> #School of Arts: industrial arts: 40 (Night→Day)
Yonse University (Seoul) 3,610 (Wonju) 690	<Courses reorganized and jurisdictional changes> #Wonju School of Medicine: public health: ∇ 100. #School of Public Health: public health administration: 20 (New); environment: 20 (New); clinical pathology: 20 (New); restoration: 20 (New); medical service engineering: 20 (New)
Chungang University (Seoul) 2,135 (Ansong) 1,745	<Voluntary coordination> #School of Music: composition: ∇ 5; orchestra 5 (Incr)
Han'guk Foreign Language University (Seoul) 1,730 (Yongin) 1,140 (40)	<Voluntary coordination> Public information→Press and broadcasting <Courses newly established> #School of Language and Literature: East European language: 40
Hanyang University (Seoul) 3,000 (Ansan) 1,960	<Voluntary coordination> #School of Business Administra- tion: business administration: ∇ 80 (Night); economics: 30 (Incr); trade: 10 (Incr). #School of Engineering: resources engineering: 10 (Incr); textile engineering: 10 (Incr). #School of Social Sciences: administration: 10 (Incr); journalism and broadcasting: 10 (Incr). #School of Business Administration: 50 (Night→Day) <Voluntary coordination> #School of Science and Engineer- ing: mechanical engineering: ∇ 60; computer science: ∇ 20; chemical engineering: 60 (New); architectural engineering: 10 (Incr); public works: 10 (Incr)

Name of College or University Fixed number of graduates	Contents of Coordinations
Hongik University 1,790	<Voluntary coordination> #School of Fine Arts: applied fine arts: V 40 (Night); Oriental arts: 10 (Incr); fine arts: 30 (New). #Industrial drawing→Industrial designing. Architecture: 20 (Night→Day); electrical engineering: 20 (Night→Day); mechanical engineering: 20 (Night→Day); industrial drawing: 60 (Night→Day); applied fine arts: 20 (Night→Day); business administration: 90 (Night→Day); trade: 20 (Night→Day)
Kwangun University 850	<Voluntary coordination> Administration: V 10; business administration: V 20 (Day, Night, 10 for each); law: 40 (New)
Tongdok Women's University 710	<Voluntary coordination> Industrial arts: 35 (Night→Day)
Sangmyong Women's University (Seoul) 760 (Ch'onan) 280	<University reorganized> #Colleges newly established: School of Humanities and Social Science: 6 courses: 260; Teachers College: 7 courses: 280; School of Natural Science: 3 courses: 100; School of Arts: 3 courses: 120. School of Language and Literature: 4 courses: 200; (School of Arts): 2 courses: 80.
Seoul Women's University 650	<Voluntary coordination> Nutrition science: 30 (Night→Day)
Sejong University 990	<Voluntary coordination> Korean literature: V 10; education: V 10; sightseeing business administration: 5 (Incr); hotel business administration: 15 (Incr)
Aju University 1,300	<Colleges reorganized> School of Science and Literature School of Science (3 courses; 90); School of Literature (3 courses; 160)
Inha University 3,470	<Voluntary coordination> #School of Business Administration: industrial education: V 10. #School of Literature: English literature: V 10. #School of Science: mathematics: V 20; statistics: 40 (New). <Courses newly established> #School of Medicine: medicine course: 50.
Seoul Theological University 280	<Voluntary coordination> Theology: 20 (Day→Night)

Name of College
or University
Fixed number of
graduates

Contents of Coordinations

Kyongsang University 2,560	<Colleges reorganized> #School of Law and Business Administration→School of Law (1 course; 80); School of Social Science (7 courses; 390). <Voluntary coordination> #Teachers college: ∇ 60; science: 15; Korean language, arts, home economics, 10 for each; education, national ethics, physical education, 5 for each. #School of Natural Science: computer statistics: ∇ 20. #School of Engineering: high molecule engineering: 40 (New); chemical engineering: 40 (New)
Pusan University 4,150 (∇ 100)	<Reduction for teachers college and coordination: ∇ 100> #Teachers College: ∇ 125; Korean language, mathematics, 20 for each; English, childcare, commerce, physical education, 10 for each; German, French, general society and history, geography, national ethics, education, 5 for each; physics and chemistry, 2 for each. #School of Natural Science: computer statistics: 25 (Incr)
Pusan Fishery University 1,010	<Colleges newly established> #School of Fishery and Oceanography (9 courses; 380). #School of Science and Engineering (11 courses; 450). #School of Social Science 3 courses; 180)
Ch'angwon University 920 (60)	<Colleges reorganized> #Resources engineering: 40; chemistry: 20.
Kyongnam University 2,930	<Colleges reorganized> #School of Literature and Science School of Literature (10 courses; 400); School of Science (7 courses; 310)
Tonga University 4,120	<Colleges newly established> School of Medicine (1 course; 50) <Colleges name changed> School of Medicine→School of Natural Science. <Voluntary coordination> English literature: ∇ 20; Japanese literature: ∇ 10; archeological arts: 30 (New). #School of Engineering: electrical engineering: 40 (Night→Day). <Course newly established> #School of Medicine: medicine: 50.
Tongui University 1,720	<Voluntary coordination> #School of Business Administration: business administration: ∇ 20. School of Natural Science: mathematics: ∇ 10; physics: ∇ 10; chemistry: ∇ 10; Chinese medicine: 50 (New)

Name of College or University Fixed number of graduates	Contents of Coordinations
Pusan Industrial University 1,890	<Colleges reorganized> #School of Science and Engineering School of Science (8 courses; 310); School of Engineering (4 courses; 150). <Voluntary coordination> #School of Literature: English literature: ∇ 10 (Night); history: 10 (Incr). #School of Law and Administration: administration: ∇ 10 (Night). #School of Business Administration: trade: ∇ 10 (Night); business administration: ∇ 10 (Night); accounting: ∇ 10 (Night). #School of Engineering: resources engineering: 40 (Night)
Ulsan University 1,800	<Voluntary coordination> #School of Engineering: computer science: ∇ 20; electronics and computer engineering: 20 (Incr)
Kosin University 360 (80)	<Courses newly established> Biology: 40; food and nutri- tion: 40
Pusan Foreign Language University 950	<Voluntary coordination> Japanese language: ∇ 30; Portuguese: 30 (New)
Inje University 510 (90)	<Courses newly established> Environment: 50; mathematics: 40.
Kyongbuk University 4,150 (∇ 100)	<Reduction in fixed number and coordination ∇ 100> #School of Humanities: ∇ 70; English literature: 20; Korean litera- ture, history, French literature, German literature, Chinese literature, 10 for each. #Teachers College: ∇ 70: Korean language, English, physical education, 10 for each; education, German, French, society in general, national ethics, commerce, earth science, home economics, 5 for each. #School of Engineering: general engineering: dyeing engi- neering: 40 (New). <Voluntary coordination> Food processing→Food engineering.
Andong University 700 (80)	<Reduction for the teachers college> National ethics education: ∇ 5. <Increased> Physics: 15; computer statistics: 30. <Courses newly established> Food and nutrition: 40.
Kyemyong University 3,300	<Voluntary coordination> #School of Music: composition: ∇ 10; orchestra: 10 (Incr)

Name of College or University Fixed number of graduates	Contents of Coordinations
Taegu University 3,070	<Voluntary coordination> Sightseeing development→Science of sightseeing.
Yongnam University 4,500	<Voluntary coordination> #School of Literature: Korean literature: ∇ 10; history: ∇ 10; anthropology: ∇ 10. #School of Fine Arts: industrial designing: 30 (New). #School of Engineering: metallurgical engineering: ∇ 40. Weapons resources engineering: 40 (New)
Hyosong Women's University 1,880	<Colleges reorganized> #School of Literature and Science School of Humanities (9 courses; 410); School of Natural Science (4 courses, 180). <Voluntary coordination> #School of Fine Arts: Western painting: ∇ 20. #Teachers College: physical education and dancing: ∇ 40; physical education: 30 (New) #School of Humanities: dancing: 30 (New) #School of Literature and Science: French litera- ture: ∇ 10. #School of Social Science: social welfare: 10 (Incr)
Kumo Engineering University 650 (50)	<Increased> Industrial engineering: 50 (Day)
P'ohang Engineering University 240	<Courses newly established> Metallurgy, resources engineering: 30; chemical engineering: 30; metallurgical engineering: 30; electrical and electronics engineering: 30; industrial engineering: 30; computer science: 30; physics: 20; chemistry: 20; mathematics: 20
Kangwon University 2,760	<Reduction for teachers college and coordination> #Teachers College: ∇ 70; Korean language, English, mathematics, physical education, 10 for each; national ethics, history, geography, society in general, home economics, education, 5 for each. #School of Natural Science: microbiology: 30 (New). #School of Engineering: controlled measurement engineering: 40 (New). <Voluntary coordination> #School of Engineering: public works engineering: ∇ 20; industrial engineering: ∇ 20; industrial designing: 40 (New)
Kangnung University 630	<Courses name change> Physical education science (Natural science field) → Science of physical education (the field art of physical strength)
Kwandong University 1,220	<Voluntary coordination> Trade: ∇ 10 (Night); environmental engineering: 10 (Incr). French language→French literature.

Name of College or University Fixed number of graduates	Contents of Coordinations
Hallim University 690 (90)	<Courses newly established> Genetical engineering: 50; food and nutrition: 40
Ch'ungbuk University 2,630 (∇ 120)	<Reduction in fixed number and coordination: ∇ 120> #Teachers College: ∇ 50: education, Korean language, English, history, geography, society, national ethics, mathematics, home economics, physical education, 5 for each. #School of Engineering: ∇ 150: public works: 100; architecture: 50. #School of Natural Science: sociology: 40 (New). #School of Engineering: General engineering: industrial chemistry: 40 (New). <Colleges reorganized> #School of Social Science→School of Business Administra- tion (3 courses; 240); School of Social Science (6 courses; 260). <Colleges newly established> School of Medicine (1 course; 50) <Course newly established> medicine: 50
Ch'ongju University 2,180	<Voluntary coordination> #School of Fine Arts: industrial designing: ∇ 30; costume designing: ∇ 10; dancing: ∇ 10; painting: 25 (New); Korean music: 25 (New)
Ch'ungnam University 3,670 (∇ 50)	<Reduction in fixed number and coordination: ∇ 50> #School of Literature: ∇ 75; society: 20; German litera- ture, French literature, Chinese literature, philosophy, psychology, 10 for each; education: 5. #School of Science: ∇ 25: oceanography: 20; home education: 5. #School of Science: biochemistry: 30 (New); computer statistics (80)→ computer science: 60; statistics: 40. <Voluntary coordina- tion> #School of Literature: Korean literature: ∇ 40; Chinese literature: 40 (New); English literature: ∇ 30; Japanese literature: 30 (New). #School of Engineering: industrial education: ∇ 40; architectural engineering, metallurgical engineering, mechanical engineering, elec- trical engineering, electronics engineering, public works engineering, industrial chemistry, technological education, 5 for each; general engineering, high molecule engineering: 40 (New). <Colleges reorganized> School of Science→ School of Natural Science (10 courses; 750); School of Home Economics (3 courses; 120)
Kongju Teachers University 545 (80)	<Reduction for teachers colleges: ∇ 80> Chinese language, history, society in general, geography, industry, national ethics, fine arts, music, French language, German language, education, mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, earth science, 5 for each.

Name of College or University Fixed number of graduates	Contents of Coordinations
Hannam University 1,830	<Voluntary coordination> School of Science: mathematics: √ 10; physics: √ 10; chemistry: √ 10; computer science: √ 10; electronics: 40 (New)
Taejon University 700	<Voluntary coordination> Trade: √ 20; biology: √ 10; law: √ 10 (Night); Chinese medicine: 40 (Incr)
Paejae University 580 (40)	<Courses newly established> Electronics engineering: 50; electrical engineering: 40.
Sunch'on Confucian University 860 (90)	<Courses newly established> Electronics engineering: 50; electrical engineering: 40.
Chonbuk University 3,600 (√ 50)	<Reduction for teachers colleges and coordination: √ 50> Teachers College: √ 90: Korean language, English, society, mathematics, physical education, 10 for each; German language, education, national ethics, physics, biology, earth science, chemistry, home economics, 5 for each. #School of Humanities: Western literature: 40 (New). <Voluntary coordination> #School of Humanities: Korean literature: √ 10; German literature: √ 10; French litera- ture: √ 10; English literature: √ 10; Chinese literature: √ 10. #School of Engineering: mechanical equipment: 50 (New). #School of Natural Science: computer statistics: √ 10; molecule biology: 10 (Incr)
Kunsan University 820 (50)	<Voluntary coordination> Business administration: √ 10; accounting: √ 10; trade: √ 10; economics: 30 (New). <Courses newly established> Oceanographic engineering: 50.
Chonnam University 4,150 (√ 100)	<Reduction in fixed numbers: √ 100> #Teachers College: √ 55; Korean language, English, mathematics, 10 for each; education, geography, Korean history, childcare, home economics, 5 for each. #School of Humanities and Social Science: √ 40: German literature, French literature, 20 for each. #School of Business Administration: √ 5: regional development: 5. <Voluntary coordination> Food processing>Food engineering. <Colleges reorganized> School of Humanities and Social Science School of Humanities (8 courses; 580); School of Social Science (6 courses; 240)

Name of College
or University
Fixed number of
graduates

Contents of Coordinations

Mokp'o
University
1,100

<Voluntary coordination> National ethics education: V 5;
commercial education: V 5; computer statistics: 10 (Incr)

Sunch'on
University
850 (60)

<Voluntary coordination> English language education: V 10;
Korean language education: V 10; social education: V 5;
mathematics education: V 5; home education: V 5; food
processing: V 20; chemistry: 35 (New). Computer science
computer science→computer science. <Courses newly estab-
lished> Machine design engineering: 40; electrical
engineering: 40.

Yosu Fishery
University
280

<Courses newly established> Fishery: 40; fish farm: 40;
fishery processing: 40; engine science: 40; communication
science: 40; fishery administration: 40; oceanography
public works: 40.

Choson
University
4,200

<Colleges reorganized> #School of Literature and Science
School of Humanities (5 courses; 240); School of Natural
Science (6 courses; 300) <Voluntary coordination>
Industrial management course→Industrial engineering course.

Honam
University
880 (80)

<Courses newly established> Industrial designing: 40;
organizational administration: 40.

Tongsin
Engineering
University
240

<Courses newly established> Electronics engineering: 60;
computer science: 60; architectural engineering: 40;
public works engineering: 40; industrial engineering: 40.

Cheju
University
1,550

<Voluntary coordination> #Teachers College: national
ethics education: V 5; home education: V 5. #School of
Social Science: administration: V 10 (Night); business
administration: V 10 (Night). #School of Science and
Engineering: biology: V 10; physics: V 10; chemistry: 30
(New); food and nutrition: 20 (New). Sightseeing→
Sightseeing administration. Science of fishing→Science of
fishery. Oceanographic environment→Oceanographic environ-
ment engineering. #Teachers College: music education→
School of Humanities: fine arts. #School of Social
Science: fine art education→School of Humanities: fine arts.
#School of Social Science: administration: 10 (Night→Day);
law: 10 (Night→Day); business administration: 10 (Night→Day);
accounting: 10 (Night→Day).

Universities [Whose Fixed Numbers Are] the Same
as Those of 1989 School Year

<u>University</u>	<u>Fixed number of graduates</u>	<u>University</u>	<u>Fixed number of graduates</u>
Han'guk Physical Educa- tion University	200	Kyongwon University	1,040
Sogang University	1,360	Songsim Women's University	790
Songgyun'gwan University		Suwon University	1,020
(Seoul)	1,805	Suwon Home Economics	
(Suwon)	1,485	University	40
Sungmyong Women's		Aryon Theological	
University	1,320	University	70
Sungjon University	1,480	Inch'on University	1,270
Ihwa Women's University	3,440	Aviation University	300
Catholic University	240	Hansin University	450
Methodist Theological		Haeyang University	670
University	240	Pusan Women's University	930
International University	360	Taegu Home Economics	
Christian Theological		University	40
University	40	Taegu Chinese Medicine	300
Toksong Women's		Sangju University	940
University	1,000	Teachers University	520
Samyuk University	320	Ch'ongju Teachers	
Presbyterian Theological		University	810
University	200	Mogwon University	1,040
General Theological		Baptist Theological	
University	280	University	240
Hansong University	520	Hoso University	700
Kyonggi University		Won'gwang University	3,420
(Suwon)	1,400	Chonju University	1,520
(Seoul)	600	Chonju Usok	1,060
Myongji University		Kwangju Home Economics	
(Yongin)	1,240	University	70
(Seoul)	490		

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CSO: 4107/047

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BOLIVIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT REPORTED

Support Pledged in Interview

SK260252 Seoul YONHAP in English 0243 GMT 26 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, 26 November (YONHAP)--Bolivian Foreign Minister Guillermo Luis Bedregal said Wednesday that his country will support South Korea's position in international forums and will strengthen bilateral economic relations through South-South cooperation.

In an interview with the YONHAP News Agency, the Bolivian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship said that the Bolivian government will support Seoul's formula for eliminating tensions on the Korean peninsula.

Since the end of the second world war, the Korean peninsula has been divided into two halves--a democratic republic in the South and a communist regime in the North. The two Koreas are still in a state of confrontation, with massive military forces gathered on both sides of the demilitarized zone separating South and North Korea.

Bedregal praised the South Korean government's efforts to promote dialogue on behalf of national reunification: "keeping dialogue is the most important thing."

To promote dialogue on the international level, he added, "It is very natural that South Korea should enter the United Nations."

Regarding North Korea's Kungangsan Dam construction, the minister said that the world, particularly the superpowers, should recognize the dangers involved in building the dam and that these "real dangers" should be avoided.

North Korea recently began construction of a mammoth dam on a northern tributary of the Han River, which flows through the South Korean capital of Seoul.

Seoul has expressed concern that Pyongyang could use the dam, which will have a reserve capacity of 20 billion tons of water, for offensive purposes. A sudden release of water stored in the huge dam would flood the central region of South Korea, including Seoul, creating an impact which experts believe would be similar to that of an atomic explosion.

Bolivia does not have diplomatic ties with North Korea.

Bedregal said that his government will "keep in close consultation with South Korea."

The Bolivian minister said that "the future of this country (South Korea) will be positive" and expressed his government's hope to boost bilateral economic relations through South-South cooperation.

On Tuesday, Bedregal and his South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation. Under the agreement, South Korea will participate in a Bolivian project to develop the South American country's abundant natural resources.

Bedregal came to Korea Saturday at the invitation of Choe. While in Seoul, he has paid a courtesy call on President Chon Tu-hwan, received an order of diplomatic service merit, the Kwangwha Medal, and visited the Truce Village of Panmunjom in the Demilitarized Zone.

The Bolivian foreign minister is scheduled to leave here Wednesday afternoon, concluding his five day visit to Korea.

Cooperation Agreement To Be Concluded

SK240902 Seoul YONHAP in English 0854 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, 24 November (YONHAP)--South Korea and Bolivia Monday decided to conclude an agreement on economic and technical cooperation, the South Korean Foreign Ministry said Monday.

South Korean Foreign Minister Choe Kwang-su and Bolivian Minister of External Relations Guillermo Bedregal will sign the agreement, designed to promote bilateral economic cooperation on both the governmental and private levels, on Tuesday.

Under the agreement Korea will participate in a Bolivian project to develop the South American country's abundant natural resources, according to the Ministry.

In a meeting Monday with Bedregal, Korean Foreign Minister Choe thanked Bolivia for supporting Seoul in international forums such as the United Nations and the conference of non-aligned nations.

He also asked Bedregal to continue to support south Korea's position on such issues as the simultaneous entry of Seoul and Pyongyang into the United Nations and the resolution of the "Korean problem" through direct inter-Korean dialogue.

In response, Bedregal reaffirmed that Bolivia would support South Korea's positions in international forums and would make efforts to further promote foreign relations between the two countries.

While in Seoul, Bedregal is scheduled to pay courtesy calls on President Chon Tu-hwan and Prime Minister No Sin-yong. He also plans to visit the truce village of Panmunjom, the Seoul sports complex and industrial facilities near Seoul.

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JAPANESE ENVOY ON CULTURAL EXCHANGES, TRADE ISSUES

SK281210 Seoul YONHAP in English 1046 GMT 28 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, 28 November (YONHAP)--Japan's ambassador to South Korea, Kiyohisa Mikanagi, Friday called on South Korea to open its door to Japanese culture.

"In Korea, at present, there are certain restrictions on the introduction of Japanese culture, particularly on those aspects that are very popular among the people," Mikanagi said in an address to the Korean Council on Foreign Relations.

He said that free exchanges of movies and songs, which interest the people in general, are "quite desirable," while there should be no limitations on exhibitions of paintings or classical arts, such as the traditional tea ceremony and flower arrangement.

"Broadcasting popular Japanese songs in the Japanese language, screening dramatic Japanese films and airing TV programs are all severely restricted," Mikanagi pointed out.

To promote a wide range of exchanges between the Korean and Japanese peoples, he said, "We should simplify entry procedures, and if possible, we would like to see the visa system eliminated mutually."

Korean-Japanese exchanges are already strong in the field of tourism.

Japanese accounted for about 50 percent (640,000) of the 1.27 million tourists who visited Korea in 1985, while Koreans represented just 13 percent (297,000) of the 2.26 million tourists who went to Japan last year. While about 91 percent (580,000) of the Japanese tourists who visited Korea came here for sightseeing, most of the Koreans who went to Japan visited relatives who live there.

Mikanagi also addressed the problem of trade barriers which both Korea and Japan face as export-oriented countries.

"It will be more and more necessary to solidify cooperative relations among countries like ours" to cope with the growing trend toward trade protectionism

in the United States in the wake of the recent mid-term congressional elections, he said.

He acknowledged that Korea's trade deficit with Japan, which is expected to surpass \$5 billion this year, is "an outstanding question."

Both countries are greatly concerned about the growing trade imbalance, Mikanagi said. "We cannot find an immediate solution," he continued, but "at core of the problem is the question of Korea's economic structure."

Regarding Japan's controversial practice of fingerprinting foreign residents, he said that Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone pledged to Korean President Chon Tu-hwan that he would present a bill to the Diet to amend the alien registration act. Under the amendment, alien residents would be fingerprinted just once in a lifetime--during initial registration.

In a "new era" of Korean-Japanese relations, which date back to Nakasone's visit to Korea in January 1983, there is a strong bond of mutual trust between the two nations' top leaders, the ambassador said. The maintenance of friendly relations is the "supreme objective," he added.

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CSO: 4100/061

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SHIP TO INVESTIGATE KRILL FISHING IN ANTARCTIC

SK240257 Seoul YONHAP in English 0245 GMT 24 Nov 86

[Text] Seoul, 24 November (YONHAP)--A South Korean ship Monday departed from the Southern Korean port city of Pusan for the Antarctic Ocean to investigate possibilities of fishing for Krill, the fisheries office announced.

The 2,261 metric tons troll ship, "Dong-Bang 115" is scheduled to reach the Antarctic Ocean on 1 January and to explore for possible resources in the Scotia Sea area until 1 March, according to the office.

The Dongbang Ocean Fisheries Co. bought the troll ship from Argentina last February.

The "Dong-Bang 115," carrying 63 researchers and crew members, will research life and environmental resources in the Scotia Sea area and will catch some 1,500 tons of Krill using experimental fishing techniques.

Directing the investigative activities is Yim Ki-pong, a researcher at the Fisheries Research and Development Agency.

The research project, estimated to cost 1.8 billion won, is designed to secure a good bargaining position in dealing with future division of fishing ground of Antarctic Ocean, known as the last treasure house of resources, as well as with the establishment of fishing quotas. The project is also designed to help pave the way for Korea's active participation in the development of the ocean with the United States, the Soviet Union and Japan.

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CSO: 4100/061

S. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY ON U.S.-BEIJING, PYONGYANG-MOSCOW RELATIONS

SK260745 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean 26 Nov 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The Influence of the United States and China Growing Close on International Politics"]

[Text] Fifteen days ago, three U.S. Naval ships paid a friendship call to Qingdao port for the first time since the Red Chinese regime was founded. In the wake of this, John Wickham, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, visited Beijing last week and proposed the exchange of military personnel between the two countries. Modernizing its backward Air Force capabilities [words indistinct] sophisticated aviation equipment worth \$500 million, Red China is likely to dispatch its officers to the U.S. Military Academy, West Point, to receive a U.S. type military training.

The fact that Red China, which was the center of the Asian communist camp and once held the United States as its greatest enemy, has developed such close cooperation with the United States in the military field well illustrates how drastically international relations in this region are changing. The United States and Communist China were involved in hostilities during the period of the Korean War, and were signatories to the Korean Armistice Agreement signed in 1953. Under the situation in which military tension is still prevailing on the Korean peninsula at this time, 33 years from that date, Wickham, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, came through Seoul on 23 November to notify us of the results of his contacts with the Red Chinese authorities on his way back home after concluding his visit to Communist China.

During this visit to Red China, Wickham repeatedly stressed that the Soviet Union is the greatest enemy of the United States. He criticized the Soviet Union for seeking its aggressive and expansionist-oriented goals in this region through its military power. Wickham's accusation of the aggressiveness of the Soviet Union in this way before the Red Chinese military leaders was interpreted as indicating that the United States and Red China should jointly counter the expansionism of the Soviet Union. In the Shanghai Communiqué issued in 1972 after President Nixon's visit to Red China, the two countries already pledged to jointly counter the hegemonism of the Soviet Union in Asia.

On one side of Northeast Asia, where the United States and Communist China are moving close to each other, North Korea, the Soviet Union, and Mongolia are consolidating their unity on the other. At the very time Wickham was visiting

Communist China, Jambyn Batmonh, head of the state of Mongolia and a stooge of the Soviet Union, was visiting Pyongyang and pledged to promote friendship and cooperation with North Korea.

It has been learned that the agreement concluded between North Korea and Mongolia stipulates the promotion of cooperation in the military field. In view of their recent moves, this obviously means the strengthening of tripartite relations among the North Korea, the Soviet Union, and Mongolia.

We cannot but say that the tripartite alliance constituted by Mongolia's involvement in the close relations between North Korea and the Soviet Union has brought dark clouds over Northeast Asia and in particular, over the Korean peninsula. This is also another military addition to the situation on the Korean peninsula, which has been acutely strained by the activities of the reinforced Soviet Navy and Air Force in North Korea.

Communist China, which refused to normalize relations with Moscow because of the stationing of the Soviet military forces in the China-Soviet Union border areas and in Mongolia, must have been disagreeable to this demonstration of North Korean-Mongolian unity. On the other hand, North Korea undisguisedly criticizes Communist China for strengthening its military cooperation with the United States, formerly the common enemy.

Thus, the situation in Northeast Asia around us is drastically changing at such a swift pace, and this change is taking place with the Korean peninsula as the axis.

Under the situation in which the prospects for China-USSR reconciliation are unclear, we should note that North Korea is clearly pushing ahead with its southward strategy by joining in the Soviet Union's expansionist policy in Asia.

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CSO: 4100/061

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIALS FOR JUNE-JULY 1986

[Editorial Report] The following editorials appeared in Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean during June-July 1986:

On 2 June 1986, on page 1, the paper carried a full page editorial entitled, "The Great Classical Work Which Has Synthesized the Experiences in Building the Chuche-Oriented Party." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 108, 5 June 1986, pp D 1-9: "Kim Il-song Work on WPK History Praised."]

On 4 June 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Increase the Speed of the Development of New Coal Mines." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-86-026, 3 July 1986, pp 73-76: "Daily Urges New Coal Mine Development."]

On 6 June 1986, at the center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Bring Up the Children's Union Members to Be Reliable Inheritors of the Chuche Revolutionary Cause." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-86-026, 3 July 1986, pp 62-66: "NODONG SINMUN On Rearing Children's Union Members."]

On 7 June 1986, at the middle of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Hold Fast, Inherit and Develop the Party's Revolutionary Traditions." The editorial notes that in June of 1956, exactly 30 years ago, Kim Chong-il organized and directed the tour march to Mt Paektu with the intention of brilliantly carrying on the revolutionary traditions achieved during the days of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle; emphasizes the deep meaning behind tour marches to revolutionary historic sites and battlegrounds for vividly portraying the magnificent exploits Kim Il-song achieved at these sites; quotes Kim Chong-il on completing the cause of socialism and communism begun at the peak of Mt Paektu; praises the heroes of old who revered Kim Il-song during the revolutionary era and exhorts all to emulate them in revering Kim Il-song as their leader in the spirit of Mt Paektu during the present strenuous march to achieve the 10 long-range goals of socialist economic construction; calls upon all party members and workers to uphold the leadership of the party as they march along the road to Mt Paektu and actively take part in accomplishing the cause of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea.

On 9 June 1986, at the upper left center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Deeply Embody the Great Experience in the Construction of Our Party." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 112, 11 June 1986, pp D 1-4: "NODONG SINMUN Urges Study of Kim Il-song Lecture."]

On 10 June 1986, at the upper right and center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Further Raise the Level of the Functionaries' Economic Management." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 114, 13 June 1986, pp D 16-19: "Daily On Functionaries' Economic Management."]

On 14 June 1986, at the center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled "Let Us Continually Concentrate Greater Efforts on the Work of Training Technical Personnel and on Developing Science and Technology." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-86-026, 3 July 1986, pp 79-84: "NODONG SINMUN On Training of Technicians." Text also published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-86-033, 22 August 1986, pp 72-76 with the title, "Let Us Continuously Step Up the Upbringing of Technically Talented Brains and the Development of Science and Technology," under the heading, "Editorial on Developing Technical Personnel."]

On 16 June 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Consolidate and Develop the Successes Attained in Producing 3 August People's Consumer Goods." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 120, 23 June 1986, pp D 19-22: "NODONG SINMUN On Producing More Consumer Goods."]

On 17 June 1986, at the lower left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Thoroughly Establish Monsoon Season Production Precautions." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on prior precautions to prevent water damage and provide normal production in the factories during the monsoon season; warns that due to the influence of the cold front, heavy rains could occur outside the usual July-August monsoon season; calls for the workers in all factories and enterprises, as masters of the country's livelihood, to look out for likely elements of storm damage to their equipment and adopt counter-measures; exhorts the extractive industry, as the first process in production, to assure normal coal and ore production during the monsoon season; cautions against slacking off in monsoon precautions since it is not raining now and exhorts all to continue with monsoon season precautions to continue to normalize production at a high level and thereby accomplish their daily, 10-day, monthly, and quarterly quotas.

On 19 June 1986, at the center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "A New Important Initiative to Prevent the Danger of War and to Alleviate Tension." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 119, 20 June 1986, pp D 1-4: "KPA Talks Proposal Elicits Further Response."]

On 20 June 1986, at the upper right center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let us Continuously Effect Innovations in the Preferential Area of the People's Economy." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 122, 25 June 1986, pp D 15-18: "NODONG SINMUN On Efforts In Key Economic Sectors."]

On 22 June 1986, at the lower left of page 2, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Friendship Emissary of the Senegalese People." The editorial extends warm welcome to Abdou Diouf, president of Senegal on his visit to Korea at the invitation of Kim Il-song; quotes Kim Il-song on the tremendous achievements of the Senegalese people after gaining independence; notes that a long-term developmental strategy (1985-1992) has been established in which the recent 4-year plan plays a major role; notes the goal of food self-sufficiency by the year 2000 after solving the water question and the strides made by Senegal within the nonaligned nations movement; notes the close ties between Korea and Senegal since establishment of diplomatic relations in September 1972 and the support of the Senegalese government and people for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea; concludes with wishes for success for the president of Senegal during his sojourn in Korea.

On 25 June 1986, at the bottom half of page 5, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Peace and Peaceful Reunification Are the Demand of the Times--U.S. Troops Must Immediately Withdraw From South Korea." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 124, 27 June 1986, pp D 5-9: "U.S. Imperialism Scored on Korean War Anniversary." Text also published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-86-044, 20 October 1986, pp 3-8: entitled, "Peace and Peaceful Reunification of Korea Is the Demand of the Times; U.S. Forces Must Immediately Withdraw From South Korea," with the heading, "Vigilance Against 'U.S. War Maneuvers' Urged."]

On 26 June 1986, at the lower left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Friendship Emissary of the Malian people." [Text summarized in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-86-027, 18 July 1986, p 116: "Pyongyang Press Welcome Visit of Mali's Traore."]

On 28 June 1986, at the top half of page 2, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Nampo Lockgate--Monumental Creation of the KWP Era." The editorial marks the completion of the Nampo Lockgate as a heroic epic of the eighties; quotes Kim Il-song on the Nampo Lockgate as a monumental creation of the KWP era which will provide for the happiness of generations to come; praises the KPA soldiers and workers for their ideology and heroic exploits in building the Nampo Lockgate; notes that the completion of the Nampo Lockgate solves the water question for the west coast and provides water for agriculture in the Nampo area; terms the Nampo Lockgate completion within only 5 years a miracle based on the experiences gained in the erection, under the guidance of the party, of such monuments as the Chucho Idea Tower, Gate of Triumph, number 3 ore dressing shop at the Komdok Ore Mine, etc.; calls for all party organizations and functionaries to go among the masses who are the ones directly responsible for production and construction and perform political work among them according to the requirements of the anti-Japanese guerrilla band style

working methodology and expedite all difficult battles with an all-out assault.

On 1 July 1986, at the upper right of page 2, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The Path of Struggle Embroider With Glory and Victories--Marking the 65th Anniversary of the Founding of the CPC." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 129, 7 July 1986, pp D 14-17: "NODONG SINMUN Greets Anniversary of CPC Founding." Text also published under the title, "The Course of Struggle Enameled by Glory and Victory--On the Occasion of the 65th Anniversary of the Founding of the CPC" in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-86-034, 2 September 1986, pp 95-98: "65th Anniversary of Founding of CPC Commemorated."]

On 2 July 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Actively Support the Construction of the Sunchon Vinalon Complex." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-86-030, 5 August 1986, pp 90-93: "DPRK Daily On Support for Vinalon Plant Construction."]

On 3 July 1986, at upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us More Actively Carry Out the Movement to Create New Standards and New Records." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-86-029, 4 August 1986, pp 93-96: "Daily On Creating New Standards, Records."]

On 4 July 1986, at the center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Achieve the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of the Nation by Realizing the Three Principles." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 129, 7 July 1986, pp D 5-8: "NODONG SINMUN Marks Three Principles Anniversary."]

On 5 July 1986, at the center left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Under the Common Doctrine of Developing Education Work." The editorial welcomes the convening of the second meeting of education ministers and high level functionaries of the nonaligned countries in Pyongyang; states that education work had fallen behind in nonaligned countries when they were under the grasp of foreign colonial systems and that they are now able to make great strides in educational development and national prosperity; notes that one of the important questions before the meeting is strengthening unity and expanding and developing cooperation and exchange to a higher stage; quotes Kim Il-song on strengthening unity and cooperation among the nonaligned countries; expresses the conviction that the participants will be able to bear fruit if they discuss all the agenda items in a lively fashion; notes that this is the year that the eighth meeting of heads of the nonaligned countries will be held marking the 25th anniversary of the founding of the nonaligned movement; concludes with best wishes for success of this momentous meeting of nonaligned countries.

On 6 July 1986, at the bottom of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Invincible Relations of Friendship." [Text published in FBIS Asia

and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 135, Supplement No 097, 15 July 1986, pp 4-5: "Editorial Praises Friendship With USSR."]

On 8 July 1986, at the bottom of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Continuously Exert Much Effort in Farming." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-86-038, 19 September 1986, pp 92-94: "Editorial Urges More Effort in Farming."]

On 10 July 1986, at the lower left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "The Significant Conference That Has Vigorously motivated the Physical Education and Sports of the Nonaligned Countries." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 136, 16 July 1986, pp D 10-13: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial."]

On 11 July 1986, at the lower left of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Militant Friendship Sealed in Blood." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 141, Supplement 099, 23 July 1986, pp 4-7: "Editorial Marks DPRK-PRC Treaty Anniversary."]

On 14 July 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Concentrate Forces on Accomplishing Chemical Fertilizer Production Chores." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song urging proper compounding of nitrogenous, phosphate, and potash fertilizers so that the grain will grow well, not blow over easily and ripen well; notes that the overall farm crop is very good and more fertilizer is needed on the farms; emphasizes the need for concentrating forces on phosphate fertilizer production to increase the grain yield; praises the functionaries and workers at the Chongsu Chemical Factory for upholding Kim Il-song's instructions and concentrating all forces for phosphate fertilizer production and urges all functionaries and workers in the chemical and mining industrial sectors to follow their example; urges the miners in the mining industrial sector in such ore mines as Pungnyon, Taedae-ri, Yongyu, Chungsan, Tongam, etc., and the miners in apatite mines under the chemical industrial sector to recognize the importance of their roles in producing phosphate fertilizer and exceed their apatite ore concentrate production quotas; emphasizes the need for ample production of nitrogenous and potash fertilizer; calls for the railroad and truck transportation sectors to provide timely transportation of chemical fertilizer to the farms; calls for all to uphold the party's agriculture first policy and vigorously wage the struggle to accomplish their chemical fertilizer production chores.

On 15 July 1986, on the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Firmly Give Priority to Geological Prospecting Work." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-86-044, 20 October 1986, pp 106-108: "Editorial Encourages Geological Prospecting."]

On 17 July 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Much More Vigorously Carry Out the Machine Tool-Begets-Machine Tool Movement." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT,

JPRS-KAR-86-032, 14 August 1986, pp 79-81: "NODONG SINMUN Urges Increasing Machine Tool Production."]

On 19 July 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let us Expedite New School Year Preparations." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on the need for the state systematically to increase education investment and provide ample conditions for education; emphasizes the need to prepare well for the new school year to gain success in teacher training and accurately carry out the education charter; calls for heightening the role and responsibility of the teachers; urges school education administration functionaries to ensure that teachers prepare well for their classes and that the educational environment is more conducive for education in keeping with the cultural revolutionary heritage; urges the light industrial sector and the provinces, cities, and counties, to arrange for priority production of education equipment and materials to prepare more wonderful conditions for the new generations to study; exhorts party organizations at all levels to formulate politico-organizational work for more responsibly providing new school year preparations at a higher level in accordance with the will of the party and leader.

On 21 July 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Vigorously Push Ahead With Road Construction and Management." The editorial quotes Kim Chong-il's work, "On Improving and Intensifying State Land Management Work," on performing road construction and management work well; states that roads are one of the major signs showing the level of economic and cultural development of a country; notes that Kim Il-song has continuously advocated road construction and management to build socialism and communism centered around the working class; calls for all party members and workers to uphold the will of the party and vigorously perform road construction and management on a large scale; calls upon functionaries and construction workers in the highway sector to make a concerted effort to finish road construction now underway and further complete the country's highway network; stresses that there are no units which do not use roads and so a mass road management system must be thoroughly established and a mass campaign for road maintenance and repair vigorously performed; exhorts party organizations to combine the resolutions of social campaigns such as the campaign to capture the red flag of the three revolutions with road management work and reward units which have achieved meritorious performance in this regard; calls upon all functionaries and workers to uphold Kim Il-song's instructions on further improving and intensifying road construction and management work and the party's road construction plan and thereby achieve new innovations in road construction and management.

On 23 July 1986, at the upper three-quarters of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Deepen and Develop the Movement to Win the Red Banner of the Three Revolutions." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-86-033, 22 August 1986, pp 59-63: "NODONG SINMUN On Development of Three Revolutions."]

On 24 July 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us More Vigorously Accelerate Production of Iron and Steel Materials." [Text published in KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT, JPRS-KAR-86-033, 22 August 1986, pp 67-70: "NODONG SINMUN Editorial on Iron, Steel Production."]

On 25 July 1986, at the upper half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Further Strengthen the Party's Ideological Work in Conformity With the Demands of Developing Reality." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 145, 29 July 1986, pp D 5-9: "NODONG SINMUN On Party Ideological Work."]

On 26 July 1986, at the upper right and right center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Further Raise the Speed of Tideland Reclamation." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on concentrating forces on producing 15 million tons of grain and completely solving the food problem by reclaiming 300,000 chongbo of tideland; calls for heightened speed in the tideland reclamation projects now underway such as, Ung-do, Ka-do and Kangryong river sites; urges party organizations, enterprises and other organizations to search out and mobilize internal reserves and produce more equipment and materials for use in tideland reclamation such as tugs, dredgers, crane boats, etc., and deliver them to the construction sites; exhorts all construction workers and soldiers engaged in tideland reclamation projects to emulate the spirit of absolutism and unconditionality toward Kim Il-song demonstrated by the Nampo Lockgate construction workers and create a new speed in tideland reclamation.

On 27 July 1986, on the upper half of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Prevent Permanent Division of the Nation and the Danger of War and Blaze the Path to Peace and Reunification." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 145, 29 July 1986, pp D 1-5: "33d Anniversary of Korean War 'Victory' Marked."]

On 28 July 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Vigorously Wage the Weeding Battle." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on the cooperative farms carrying out widespread weeding campaigns and producing good quality compost; explains the need for raising soil fertility through organic fertilizer and carrying out extensive weeding operations during July and August for the production of good quality compost and improving the country's agriculture; states that mountains comprise 80 percent of the country's land and there are lots of rivers and streams, valleys and plateaus thereby indicating a large amount of grassy areas; calls for production of wood-pulp-based fertilizer to increase soil fertility; exhorts party members and farm workers to maintain the prospects for a bumper harvest by tilling the crops and vigorously engaging in the weeding battle and thereby build a massive pile of humus everywhere.

On 29 July 1986, at the right center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Functionaries, Let Us Organize and Command Economic Work in a

Revolutionary Manner." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 147, 31 July 1986, pp D 10-13: "Functionaries' Role in Economic Work Viewed."]

On 30 July 1986, at the upper right of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Develop the Local Economy as in Changsong County." [Text published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 148, 1 August 1986, pp D 6-8: "Changsong Sets Goal Example for Local Economies."]

On 31 July 1986, at the upper right and center of page 1, the paper carried an editorial entitled, "Let Us Increase Cement Production on a Large Scale." The editorial quotes Kim Il-song on the importance of construction materials production, particularly cement which is necessary for solving the housing problem and also for production construction for expansion and reconstruction projects; calls for increased cement production to meet the demands for capital construction, housing and cultural facilities; notes that the construction workers were able to complete the Nampo Lockgate construction project in such a short time because of the timely provision of necessary quantities of cement; calls for the functionaries and workers in appropriate sectors to emulate the spirit and vigor of the Nampo Lockgate construction workers and zealously work at their projects to settle the food, clothing and housing needs of the people and expedite socialist economic construction; calls for cement factories to normalize cement production at a high level; exhorts the functionaries in the building materials industrial sector and cement enterprises to organize campaigns to seek out internal reserves, solve problems at the production sites, and see to it that the workers adhere to technical regulations and standard manufactory procedures in operating their equipment; exhorts all functionaries and workers to uphold the demands of the party and bring about greater innovations in cement production.

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